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Brandt Quits Over Spy Case

Kissinger, Gromyko Plan to Meet Today

JERUSALEM, May 6 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Cyprus tomorrow to discuss both the Middle East and the issues to be considered during President Nixon's visit to Moscow which is expected next month, it was announced tonight.

In order to meet Mr. Gromyko, Mr. Kissinger will interrupt his shuttle diplomacy designed to bring about a military disengagement between Israel and Syria in the Golan Heights. U.S. officials denied that there would

be any "deal" on the Middle East as a result of their meeting.

A U.S. spokesman said that the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks and the European Security Conference would be discussed in relation to Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow.

The surprise announcement of the Cyprus meeting was made soon after Mr. Kissinger arrived back in Israel from a one-day visit to Jordan.

The announcement said: "Secretary of State Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei

Gromyko have agreed to meet in Cyprus on May 7 for a continuing review of U.S.-Soviet relations, including the situation in the Middle East."

U.S. spokesman Robert McCloskey said the meeting would take place with the full understanding and approval of Israel. He thanked the Cyprus government for agreeing to the meeting on short notice. The time and exact site of the meeting would be known later tonight, he said.

On the Middle East, he said, there would be an "exchange of views."

He said Mr. Kissinger would come back to Israel late tomorrow and probably resume his shuttle diplomacy by returning to Damascus Wednesday. American officials said that he hoped to take a new Israeli proposal to present to Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Mr. Gromyko and Mr. Kissinger met in Geneva just a week ago at the outset of Mr. Kissinger's Middle East mission, and Mr. Kissinger tried then to placate Russian resentment at being left out of Mr. Kissinger's successful diplomacy in arranging a disengagement between Israel and Egypt.

It was believed that the Russians would have preferred that the meeting tomorrow be held in Syria—two days after the United States wanted it to be held in a place where the Russians would not be able to pose as the spokesman for the Arabs and the United States would be regarded as the spokesman for Israel.

The Russians were believed to have wanted the meeting in order to show that they were involved in the Middle East negotiations. The Israeli cabinet met yesterday while Mr. Kissinger was in Jordan, but Israeli sources said it made no formal decision about making a new offer for withdrawal in the Golan Heights that Mr. Kissinger could then take back to Mr. Assad.

The sources said the decision would await Mr. Kissinger's return today and it was expected to be discussed again with Mr. Kissinger during a meeting with Premier Golda Meir tonight.

Israel had originally offered to withdraw only from the salient occupied in the war in October. The Syrians want withdrawal as well from some of the territory occupied in 1967, where Israel has established settlements, and an eventual commitment for total withdrawal.

A high American official has said that, to get agreement, there must be concessions on both sides.

While Mr. Kissinger met, Mr. Meir in her office tonight, a group of Israeli intellectuals were staging a hunger strike in front of her home. They were protesting any Israeli withdrawals and especially withdrawal from the former Golan territorial capital. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



SAD RETREAT—A Hindu carries his dead brother after fighting between Hindus and Moslems in Old Delhi area.

India Calls Troops for Strike

NEW DELHI, May 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today called out army troops to guard—and run, if necessary—key rail installations as militant unions told their members to begin a nationwide strike Wednesday morning.

Army units were deployed primarily at telecommunication centers of the railroads in the eastern zone of the country. Soldiers of the para-military Territorial Army, many of whom have had special training in the

running of railroads, also were taking up positions throughout the country.

Mrs. Gandhi, meanwhile, appeared to have succeeded in quelling a major civil disturbance—the outbreak of the worst Hindu-Muslim clashes in Delhi in years.

A daylong curfew and the deployment of police and troops succeeded in bringing peace to a congested Old Delhi market where at least 10 persons died and more

Gaullists Swing to Giscard; May 19 Runoff Looks Close

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, May 6 (WP)—Gaullists, still shocked by the disastrous showing of their hero, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, went through the motions today of backing Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The sudden surface conversion of both the Gaullist party's executive bureau and the 190-man parliamentary group—the biggest in the National Assembly—was dictated by well-based fears that the united left candidate, François Mitterrand, could still win the May 19 runoff vote.

The 57-year-old Socialist leader, who despite Communist backing failed to meet his first-round target figure of 45 percent of the vote, indirectly contributed to the Gaullists' rallying around the finance minister.

Mr. Mitterrand told a news conference that he is facing the next two weeks "with the feeling that victory is within reach." If he was disappointed about the 6.77 percentage points he still needs to win, he said, "imagine the anguish of those who need 18 percentage points."

Indeed, three computer-based estimates of the runoff results published in the weekly magazine *Le Point* showed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing winning in two hypothetical situations and Mr. Mitterrand winning in a third—but with a margin of no more than half a percentage point.

Despite the closed-door nature of the Gaullist parliamentary group meeting, just enough information filtered out to indicate that the bruising first-round fight between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Chaban-Delmas had left serious scars.

With National Assembly President Edgar Faure returning to the fold after an early, but quickly abandoned, entry into the presidential race, the Gaullists appeared to be following the advice of their one-time party leader Robert Foulquier. He warned that "it would be unforfeitable to put our disappointment, grievances and rancor ahead of the nation's superior interest."

Thanks more to Giscard d'Estaing's surprisingly strong first-round score of 32.6 percent than to the Gaullists' backing, the franc staged a minor rally against the dollar and other major currencies after an uninterrupted slide in recent weeks.

Still, the tone of the runoff campaign was hardly serene.

Late last week, Gaullist party leader Alexandre Sanguinetti set the tone by remarking that "the first-round campaign was not exactly fun. The second will be a wrestling match."

In his news conference Mr. Mitterrand said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing represents the "most retrograde faction of the historic right" and charged that his rival could only unite his "scattered forces" at "the cost of betrayals."

If the finance minister seemed bound to base his strategy on cold-war anti-Communism and promises of greater welfare re-

Recommends Scheel For Interim Leader

BONN, Tuesday, May 7 (Reuters)—Chancellor Willy Brandt resigned last night, the chief West German government spokesman announced.

The spokesman said that the 60-year-old chancellor had asked President Gustav Heinemann to release him from his duties with immediate effect and to appoint Foreign Minister Walter Scheel as acting chancellor until a successor has been elected by the Bundestag "lower house of parliament."

Hamburg radio said that Mr. Brandt's state secretary, Horst Gruber, traveled to Hamburg to submit the resignation to Mr. Heinemann, who is paying a farewell visit there before stepping down as president May 15.

Mr. Brandt, in a letter to the President, said he was resigning because of the affair of the East German spy in his chancellery, Guenter Guillaume, who was arrested April 4.

Mr. Brandt's letter, dated May 6, said:

"I accept the political responsibility for negligence in connection with the Guillaume espionage affair and declare my resignation from the office of federal chancellor."

"At the same time I request that this resignation should take immediate effect and that my deputy, Federal Minister Scheel, be entrusted with the office of federal chancellor until a successor has been elected."

With respectful greetings, Yours, Willy Brandt.

Gen. to His Home

Mr. Brandt left the chancellery this evening and drove to his home in the Venusberg suburb overlooking Bonn, arriving there about 11:30 p.m.

Mr. Scheel had announced earlier that he would not be able to chair a meeting of the European Common Market ministerial council in Brussels today because of urgent cabinet discussions. Mr. Scheel had been the chancellor as well as foreign minister since 1969. He also leads the small liberal Free Democratic party, the junior coalition partner in Mr. Brandt's left-liberal coalition.

The government spokesman told a Bonn press conference earlier today that the government had postponed for 24 hours an official report on how Mr. Guillaume was able to get his top security rating job as Mr. Brandt's aide.

The spokesman indicated there were difficulties between ministers in the coalition cabinet in framing the report. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Free Democratic interior minister who is responsible for overall political security, was drafting up the report in conjunction with the chancellery.

The former head of the chancellery, Social Democratic minister Horst Ehmke, who was responsible for appointing Mr. Guillaume, was also concerned in framing the report. Contradictory versions as to who was ultimately responsible for giving Mr. Guillaume "top-secret" security clearance were published last week.

The government spokesman said that Mr. Brandt's right-hand man, Special Minister Egon



Willy Brandt

Bahr, also expressed reservations about Mr. Guillaume before he got his first job in the chancellery in January, 1970.

The spy scandal struck a new blow to Mr. Brandt's waning prestige last month since it occurred when his drive to normalize relations with Eastern Europe was being viewed with displeasure by an increasing number of Germans.

In recent months, Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats had suffered a series of state election setbacks. In March, they lost their majority in the important Hamburg city-state legislature.

Although Mr. Brandt denied before parliament that Mr. Guillaume had access to any state secrets, Mr. Genscher at the time acknowledged that it was "a case of particularly grave and particularly dangerous espionage."

The government had at first attempted to minimize the importance of Mr. Guillaume. But the official version that Mr. Guillaume had access to secret documents and was fed worthless material had met with skepticism even from newspapers

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Portugal Urges Truce By African Guerrillas

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, May 6 (NYT)—Portugal's military junta appealed today for a cease-fire in the country's three beleaguered African territories.

Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, a leading member of the junta and chief of the joint defense staff, promised that the guerrilla forces that have been carrying on a war for 13 years would be able to participate in free political activity leading to a referendum on the territories' future at an unspecified date. Eventual independence for the territories was not specifically excluded.

The general spoke at a news conference here shortly after his return from Angola, the largest and richest of the three Portuguese possessions. He had asked the rebels there yesterday to lay down their arms, and today he said that Portugal was asking for a cease-fire in Mozambique and Guinea as well.

Gen. Costa Gomes made it clear that the "new era" established in Portugal by the military overthrow of the long-entrenched dictatorship April 25 applied to Africa as well.

He is understood to have gone to Angola because the authorities there were not cooperating with the junta in establishing the bases for a democratic life. Resistance to such change was swept away by his dismissal of all the top military commanders

and other high-ranking authorities and their replacement by persons loyal to the junta.

"I knew before I went (to Angola)," he said, "that reactionaries and other forces adverse to the revolution had intoxicated public opinion in Angola by attributing to the Junta of National Salvation defeatist intentions of immediate and unconditional abandonment."

Process of Free Debate

Gen. Costa Gomes thus indicated clearly that Portugal was not now prepared to hand over the territories to the rebels. He belittled their influence by saying that it did not extend over much territory, and emphasized the process of free debate that the junta was trying to establish in Portuguese life.

Most leftist forces here are in favor of negotiation with the rebels leading to independence as a way of ending the war immediately. To resist this pressure, the junta has been saying that it is not up to it to decide but up to the country as a whole through the democratic institutions that will be forged in the next year.

But a spokesman confirmed this morning that Gen. Antonio de Spínola, the junta chairman, would become the provisional president of the republic soon upon the formation of a civilian majority.

Gen. Spínola is considered likely to be elected president next year. The general would thus be in a commanding position to advance his ideas for a federation of equal Portuguese states, each of which would have complete autonomy.

Independence Not Excluded

The possibility that each of the territories might choose independence in free referenda was not excluded by Gen. Costa Gomes today, nor has it been excluded by junta spokesmen up to now. But Gen. Spínola is understood to regard such a choice as signifying a failure of Portuguese policy of building a free multi-racial society around the Portuguese motherland.

The rebel organizations up to now have reacted negatively to these ideas. The rebels in Guinea have, in fact, already declared a provisional government.

The opinion of leftists and of some centrists here considers Gen. Spínola's solution as impossible to apply in the general context of African independence.

In a book he wrote in February condemning the war and calling for a political solution, Gen. Spínola accepted the possibility that the solution might not work and that independence might come anyway.

But such an eventuality was being soft-pedaled on an official level for now, apparently out of

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Nixon Aides Say Flow Of Evidence Is Ended

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, May 6 (WP)—President Nixon's chief Watergate lawyer and his White House chief of staff served notice yesterday that Mr. Nixon has passed out all the "relevant" tapes and transcripts he intends to in the Watergate scandal. Now is the time for Congress and the American people to make their final assessment of Mr. Nixon's involvement in the case, they both concluded.

This message was issued in separate television interviews by special Watergate counsel James St. Clair and White House Chief of Staff Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. It was consistent with the hard defensive line struck by the White House since the release of the edited Watergate tapes last week.

The President has now put

- Transcripts ("inaudible") at key spots. Page 3.
- Hughes' contribution called Watergate key. Page 3.
- Nixon seeking compromise on subpoena. Page 3.

out for public assessment what we consider to be all the relevant information on the Watergate story," Gen. Haig declared.

Mr. St. Clair said that Mr. Nixon has given the House Judiciary Committee everything he thinks it needs to decide on impeachment.

Disagreement Voiced

But even as they spoke, two members of the committee—a Republican and a Democrat—disagreed with the White House position. Rep. Tom Railsback of Illinois, the Republican, and Rep. Paul Sarbanes of Maryland, the Democrat, both suggested that the Watergate conversations should be heard by all 38 members of the House panel, rather than only by the chairman and senior Republican member as Mr. Nixon has proposed.

Rep. Railsback and Rep. Sarbanes, appearing jointly on another television interview program, also took exception to the White House view on the granting of immunity from prosecution to witnesses before the Judiciary Committee. Both suggested that it may be necessary to grant immunity to some witnesses in order to get the full story. The senior Republican committee member, Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, said Saturday that he would oppose grants of immunity.

Mr. St. Clair reiterated the President's claim that the first allegation of criminality in connection with Watergate was made by John Dean 3d on March 31, 1974. Asked about the disclosure in the edited transcripts that Dean told the President on March 3 that White House aide Gordon Strachan had twice lied to prosecutors, Mr. St. Clair acknowledged that this was an allegation of criminality.

But he added: "... It is not the kind of criminality that would have involved the President or his presidency." Mr. Strachan, former aide to Mr. Nixon's former Chief of Staff H.R. Hallem, has pleaded not guilty to charge of perjury.

Speaking of the tapes being demanded by the House Judiciary Committee, as well as other investigative bodies, Gen. Haig said: "I think some of the mythology associated with these tapes could be dispelled quite rapidly if the American people could all see them."

"The tape itself and the dis-



Gen. Alexander Haig

figure involved (are) in discerning what has actually been said in a conversation which is totally unstructured... It is a discussion that is recorded by a very rudimentary system which was not designed for the kind of tests being put today..."

Formal subpoenas and requests for additional tapes have been submitted to the White House by the Judiciary Committee, the Senate Watergate committee and special prosecutor Leon Jaworski.

Mr. Jaworski wants tapes of 64 conversations for the Watergate cover-up prosecution. The Judiciary Committee wants tapes of 141 conversations, including those involving the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. case. (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Heiress Charged in Irish Art Theft

Miss Dugdale—Obsessed by Inequalities

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, May 6 (NYT)—Last October, Bridget Rose Dugdale stood before a judge after a jury found her guilty of a theft of paintings from her wealthy parents. The judge, Sir Hugh Park, gave her a suspended two-year sentence and set her free, saying:

"I think the risk that you will ever again commit burglary or any dishonesty is extremely remote."

Since that assessment, Miss Dugdale went on to become a wanted woman. She had become obsessed with what she regarded as injustices and inequalities in a society that had provided her with all the advantages of money, breeding and education.

Irish Underground

She rejected it all. She publicly despised what her millionaire parents stood for, became a self-styled revolutionary, gave away her money, worked for civil rights causes and turned to the underground of Irish politics.

Today she is in jail in the Irish Republic, accused of a role in the theft of 19 valuable paintings valued at \$3 million (\$12 mil-



Bridget Rose Dugdale

lion) from a mansion near Dublin. She was formally charged today in a special criminal court in Dublin on 10 counts, five connected with the robbery and five involving firearms and explosives. She was arrested Saturday and all the paintings were recovered

undamaged after a routine check by police of an isolated cottage near the tiny village of Glandore, about 200 miles from Dublin. The cottage, searched by police as part of a swoop on all hotels and rented houses in Ireland, was rented April 24, two days before the robbery of the home of Sir Alfred Beit, an English millionaire who inherited a South African gold mining and diamond fortune.

Revolution on Sleaze

Miss Dugdale, 33, has worn revolution on her sleeve for some time. She was a reluctant debutante who went through the "season" as her parents wished, and hated every minute of it.

"I loathed it," she once said. "I loathed the season and the finishing school. I think it is probably from that date that some kind of awareness or understanding of the limitations of the way in which people of my parents' class lived came in on me."

"The round of parties at massive expense, the immense amount of money spent on clothes, food and wines, the hiring of hotels, seemed to me to be totally alien and pointless. I would have been

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Israel, Syria Claim Victories In Golan Heights Air Clashes

TEL AVIV, May 6 (UPI).—Israel said its gunners today downed one of four Syrian jets that strayed into Israeli positions on the Golan Heights, while the Syrians reported that their forces destroyed four Israeli craft.

The Israeli military command said the Syrian planes attacked the positions this afternoon just after Israeli planes streaked across the cease-fire line and bombed Syrian positions.

"There were no casualties to Israeli forces and one of the Syrian planes was downed by anti-aircraft fire," a command spokesman said.

It also said a soldier was killed by Syrian shelling in the southern sector of the Golan Heights captured in October. It said artillery fire was returned.

The death brought to 30 the number of Israeli soldiers killed since the daily fighting began 56 days ago. One hundred others have been wounded.

In Damascus, military communiques said Syrian and Israeli planes crisscrossed the Golan Heights on bombing missions today and ground troops fought artillery and tank battles.

Syria said its air-defense systems shot down four Israeli jets, including a reconnaissance plane. This brought to 41 the number of Israeli planes the Syrians say they have shot down over the Golan Heights since April 8.

A later communiqué said Syrian fighter-bombers bombed Israeli positions in three areas along the front.

Kissinger, Gromyko to Discuss Golan, SALT on Cyprus Today

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Kissinger, often mentioned as a possible Israeli compromise offer.

In Jordan, Mr. Kissinger conferred last night with King Hussein and this morning, the king piloted Mr. Kissinger and his wife Nancy to the Roman ruins at Jerash in his helicopter. At the airport, Jordanian Premier Zaki al-Rifa'i and Mr. Kissinger both made references to the fact that talks on disengagement between Jordan and Israel will follow an agreement between Syria and Israel.

opposition and because there was no sign that Mr. Rabin would agree to change Israel's religious law. The party wants to deny Israeli citizenship to immigrants converted to Judaism by non-Orthodox ritual.

Abduction Deal Barred by Italy

ROME, May 6 (UPI).—Interior Minister Paolo Taviani today ruled out negotiations with urban guerrillas who have demanded the release of eight imprisoned leftists in return for the freedom of a kidnapped official who had been prosecuted the night.

"Any hypothesis of negotiations or deals with criminals is absurd," Mr. Taviani told newsmen. He said that the police search for the abductors of Genoa's assistant prosecutor, Mario Sossi, would go on.

The so-called Red Brigades kidnapped Mr. Sossi outside his home April 18.

Chancellor Brandt Quits Over Spy Case

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normally friendly to Mr. Brandt's government.

Close friends had confirmed this week that Mr. Brandt was deeply disappointed and depressed by the spy case. But reports that Mr. Brandt was thinking of quitting have appeared before, whenever he was suffering one of his moods of depression and fatigue.

Mr. Brandt, an active Socialist since adolescence, fled from Hitler's Germany and spent World War II as an exile in Norway.

"Economic Miracle"

For nine postwar years, he was a resounding success as mayor in beleaguered West Berlin. But in two successive federal elections, in 1961 and 1965, he failed to dent the power of the conservative Christian Democrats, who worked the "economic miracle" which put a defeated West Germany back among the front-ranking nations of the world.

After his second failure at the polls, Mr. Brandt vowed never again to seek the country's leadership. Stung by personal attacks against him, he admitted: "I have not been out of this campaign unscathed."

Brazil Bars Extraditing Biggs to U.K.

Orders Train Robber
To Leave in 30 Days

BRASILIA, May 6 (UPI).—Ronald Biggs, Britain's fugitive "great train robber," has been given 30 days to find a country of refuge and leave Brazil, the Justice Ministry announced today.

Ministry sources said that Biggs may be released from jail at any time. Justice Minister Armando Falcão said that Biggs will be allowed to travel within Brazil without restrictions, as long as he makes arrangements to leave the country within the 30-day limit.



RECOVERED—Two of the police officers involved in the weekend recovery of art treasures, stolen from the home of Sir Alfred Belt, near Dublin, display "The Lute Player" by Frans Hals at the County Cork police headquarters.

The decision means that Britain's extradition request has been refused. Ministry sources said that Biggs will be able to choose his country of refuge.

Biggs has been in jail in Brasilia pending the outcome of the extradition request by London.

The ministry sources said the Brazilian authorities decided not to extradite Biggs, allegedly one of the brains of the Aug. 3, 1963, mail train robbery involving more than \$2 million (about \$4.8 million) because the British request did not offer reciprocity.

Britain and Brazil do not have an extradition treaty.

Brazil's decision to deport Biggs was based upon his illegal status in the country. He entered the country on a forged passport and did not renew his expired visa. He also was employed while on a tourist visa, another violation of Brazilian law.

The Justice Ministry decision ended a two-month-long debate between Britain and Brazil over Biggs.

Heiress Charged in Art Theft Was Obsessed by Inequalities

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far happier in the country pursuing his studies," she continued.

"My coming-out ball was one of those photographic affairs which cost about what 60 old-age pensioners receive in six months," she said.

helped in last year's robbery of the art from Miss Dugdale's family home. He was sentenced in October to a six-year jail term by the same judge who freed Miss Dugdale.

Sometime after that trial, Miss Dugdale became more deeply involved with the outlawed Irish Republican Army. At the time of her arrest Saturday, she was sought by the British police for smuggling arms into Northern Ireland and for a bizarre helicopter bombing attempt on an Ulster police station.

Two Scotland Yard detectives allegedly tried to take Biggs out of Brazil Feb. 1 after he was discovered hiding out in Rio de Janeiro.

Biggs, who was captured after the train robbery, subsequently escaped from a British jail and made his way to Australia.

She went to private schools and, at 14, her parents sent her on a grand tour of Europe. She went to live with a wealthy French family and when she came back she told her parents she wanted to go to a university.

After special tutoring, she went to St. Anne's College, Oxford, winning a third-class honors degree in 1962 and growing even more distant from the trappings of affluence. "I became an intellectual of the worst sort," she said.

Like France in 1945

There is a striking parallel with the situation in France in 1945 after the liberation from Nazi occupation. Because they were able to maintain their discipline during the occupation, the French Communists emerged from it as the party of Resistance.

With similar justification, Portugal's Communist party has become the party of anti-fascism with all the prestige of a group that fought and suffered more than most others during the long years of rule by Antonio Salazar and Marcello Caetano.

Meeting in Erfurt

The chancellor also initiated a series of contacts with East Germany. In March, 1970, he made a historic journey across the troubled, sometimes bloodstained border with the Communist half of divided Germany to meet East German Premier Willi Stoph in Erfurt.

If these early discussions made little headway, the meeting was a personal success for Mr. Brandt, who was welcomed by friendly and jubilant East German crowds, apparently hungry for contact with their western brothers.

After Oxford, she came here to go to London University, where she earned a PhD in economics. She lectured at the university, worked as an economist in the Ministry of Overseas Development, turned her attention to social causes and started to work for the poor people of Tottenham in London.

Friends said she made her mark quickly in the neighborhood and became a familiar figure, with her long flowing hair, her husky voice, her aggressive walk and generally unkempt appearance. They also said that she often dropped her cultured accent and affected an uneducated manner of speech.

The cause of the flare-up is still uncertain, but police said it began with a quarrel between two persons at a roadside stall near a mosque.

In the last dispute, the government continued the arrests of union officials—more than 3,000 have been detained since Thursday—and ruled out any further negotiations unless the strike notice is withdrawn.

However, a key labor federation, the Communist-led National Union of Maritime Workers, has issued what it described as its "final bugle call" for the strike.

In October, 1970, Andrei Gromyko became the first Soviet foreign minister to visit West Germany, but progress was slow at four-power talks aimed at improving the status of West Berlin, a key factor in Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik.

Bonn demanded a settlement between the four occupying powers over Berlin before ratifying the treaty with Russia. That meant improvements in access to West Berlin across 110 miles of East German territory. It was a chance for "West Berliners to visit relatives on the other side of the Berlin Wall."

A pragmatic Socialist, Mr. Brandt swung his Social Democratic party away from its old Marxist image, and the party now stands for a moderated liberal social democracy. Mr. Brandt had dismissed such words as "nationalization" as "terms of the last century."

A keen supporter of the Common Market, Mr. Brandt continued internal less with the broad ideals of European unity than with getting Britain and other applicant nations into the market.

The government remained optimistic that it would be able to maintain essential rail services—although the cost to the economy would be high.

In a national broadcast, Rail-road Minister L. N. Mishra warned that the consequences of a strike would be severe.

"It means a blow to the country's economy and this strike is going to hit you all, each one of you," he said. "It would entail their closure," he warned.

Mr. Heaton, brought up in a Leeds slum and who calls himself a "revolutionary Socialist."

Thousands of policemen with helicopters, motorboats and dogs combed the land and coast, searching hundreds of homes and stopping thousands of persons. The police said they seized 970 stolen vehicles and other stolen goods worth about \$1.5 million, 205 kilograms of explosives, and about 700 guns.

British Airways Strike

LONDON, May 6 (Reuters).—A wildcat strike by cabin crews will ground most of British Airways' intercontinental flights starting tomorrow, an airline spokesman said tonight. Flights to Europe and within Britain will not be affected.

Portuguese Reds Emerge in Force

LEBON, May 6 (NYT).—The Communist party has emerged from underground, from prison and from exile to become the strongest and best-organized political force in the new Portugal being shaped after a military coup overthrew the rightist dictatorship 11 days ago.

The party yesterday reaffirmed its bid for a share of power in the projected provisional government as "the major anti-fascist movement. The consensus of informed political opinion is that this is more than mere rhetoric."

After half a century of authoritarian rule in which any political activity aside from that which was officially sponsored was illegal and dangerous, the country is trying to organize itself along democratic lines with a multi-party system. The new structures will not receive their first electoral test until next year, when voting is scheduled for new national assembly and a president.

It is generally agreed that the Communists have a head start and are moving fast to keep their lead. During the repressive years, the Communists were understood to have kept a structure and discipline alive with thousands of militants and party activists in factories, offices and schools.

slow rate of development. These people favor modernization of the country's economic structures, but not its socialization.

Thus far, nobody has come forward to establish a political position on the right. Rightist policies are badly discredited here. The furthest anybody will go is the center. Several monarchist groups dedicated to the restoration of a regime that went out in 1910 have declared themselves but in extremely liberal, even leftist, terms.

Portuguese Junta Proposes Cease-Fire to African Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

It was willing to negotiate with Portugal's junta but that it would not lay down its arms unconditionally.

Paulo Jose Gumbao, president of the Committee for the Revolution in Mozambique (Coremo), also said the Africans in Portugal's territories were unlikely to accept federation but they would agree to an organization similar to the British Commonwealth.

Paulo Jose Gumbao, president of the Committee for the Revolution in Mozambique (Coremo), also said the Africans in Portugal's territories were unlikely to accept federation but they would agree to an organization similar to the British Commonwealth.

War Continues

All political opponents of the former regime in Portugal had been freed up to now, with the exception of members of the rebel movements. Pending an agreement with them, spokesmen here have been stressing that the war is continuing and that normal troop rotations were proceeding.

There must be some preliminary discussion before we disarm our people," he said. "If it is a condition that we just lay down our arms and come to a conference table, it is unacceptable," he said.

There must be some preliminary discussion before we disarm our people," he said. "If it is a condition that we just lay down our arms and come to a conference table, it is unacceptable," he said.

Fretilina Reaction

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, May 6 (Reuters).—The Fretilina organization reiterated today that the war in Mozambique would end only when the junta understood the right of the territory's people, led by Fretilina, to independence.

He said that a Defense Department budget item of \$490 million, labeled "war reserve materials," is not for U.S. use but is destined for foreign forces.

"This hidden item is typical of the way the executive branch tries to get around congressional cuts in foreign aid," Sen. Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said in a statement.

Coremo Replies

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 6 (Reuters).—Another Mozambique guerrilla organization said here today

He said that a Defense Department budget item of \$490 million, labeled "war reserve materials," is not for U.S. use but is destined for foreign forces.

"This hidden item is typical of the way the executive branch tries to get around congressional cuts in foreign aid," Sen. Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said in a statement.

Death Is Confirmed
In Chad Kidnapping

NDJAMENA, Chad, May 6 (Reuters).—Elfrida Steaven, wife of a West German doctor, was killed by rebel Touareg tribesmen during a raid in which her husband and two other Europeans were seized. It was confirmed today.

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Her husband, Dr. Christoph Steaven, 47, died in a radio message that Mrs. Steaven, 43, died of her wounds after the tribesmen opened fire during the raid on April 31.

Dr. Steaven runs a medical center at Bardai, near the Libyan border. The tribesmen have demanded publication of a statement giving their views as a condition of their release.

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Like France in 1945

There is a striking parallel with the situation in France in 1945 after the liberation from Nazi occupation. Because they were able to maintain their discipline during the occupation, the French Communists emerged from it as the party of Resistance.

With similar justification, Portugal's Communist party has become the party of anti-fascism with all the prestige of a group that fought and suffered more than most others during the long years of rule by Antonio Salazar and Marcello Caetano.

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Tapes Are 'Inaudible' at Many Crucial Points

By Douglas Watson

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—The Watergate tape transcripts released by President Nixon last week omitted approximately 1,600 portions of conversations which the White House said were "inaudible" or "unintelligible"—nearly one such omission for every minute of the more than 33 hours of conversations covered. Nearly two-thirds of the "inaudible" and "unintelligible" omissions were from the statements of President Nixon—who was one of 12 persons quoted in the transcripts.

Mr. Nixon's statements in the 1,554 pages of transcripts are listed as "inaudible" or "unintelligible" approximately 1,075 times, compared with about 595 such omissions for all other individuals quoted.

The transcripts of 46 conversations or statements turned over to the House Judiciary Committee also omitted 35 segments of conversations of unspecified length which the White House said were unrelated to the Watergate investigation.

In addition, there are 146 deletions of obscenities or personal characterizations—about 80 percent of them in Mr. Nixon's remarks.

Crucial Points

Many of the omissions in the President's comments occur at crucial points in discussions of the Watergate affair with his top aides.

At several points, the understanding of exactly what the President knew and did about the Watergate cover-up depends on knowing what was omitted from the transcript as being "unintelligible" or "inaudible."

For example, in the transcript of the April 15, 1973, discussion of the Watergate investigation between Mr. Nixon and his top domestic adviser, John Ehrlichman, the President spoke 178 times and Mr. Ehrlichman 119 times.

However, the transcript of the meeting shows 98 "inaudible" or "unintelligible" omissions from Mr. Nixon's comments and only six from Mr. Ehrlichman's.

The understanding of whether Mr. Nixon was trying to have his aides cooperate with or stifle the Watergate investigation depends on what he actually said at the points where the White House has marked his statements as "unintelligible."

In the April 15 discussion, Mr. Nixon asks Mr. Ehrlichman whether someone had talked to Gordon Sargach, an aide to then White House chief of staff H.R. Haldean.

Mr. Ehrlichman replies, "Yes, sir, just about 10 minutes ago. And I've been doing all the talking so far."

Nixon: (Unintelligible) trying to talk (unintelligible). Ehrlichman: Was (John Stuart) Magruder had said about him and so forth. So.

Nixon: (Unintelligible) any (unintelligible) for removing him? Ehrlichman: Not yet. Not yet. Nixon: He's a good man—good man.

Ehrlichman: I think he, I think he'll do fine. You see... Nixon: (Unintelligible) you expect anyone (unintelligible) I was negotiating last night, and we've got the people that can—I

mean on the obstruction of justice thing, which I think is our main problem at this time... Later in the conversation this exchange occurs:

Nixon: Magruder, Magruder may be (unintelligible) a little (unintelligible) in some of that stuff.

Ehrlichman: Well, I've got to get him in, and I hope to see him today.

Nixon: He would not (unintelligible) (John) Dean (unintelligible). According to Dean's story about those meetings which he told us about (unintelligible) Magruder's.

Inaudible Occasions

In a 64-minute discussion of the Watergate investigation with Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen April 17, 1973, the transcript shows that Mr. Nixon spoke 297 times and Mr. Petersen spoke 293 times. The transcript also shows 73 occasions when Mr. Nixon's comments were "inaudible" and 10 when Mr. Petersen's were "inaudible."

This conversation is regarded as important because Mr. Petersen then was heading the Watergate investigation and, depending on what Mr. Nixon actually said, it could shed more light on whether the President was trying to hold back the investigation or was assisting it, as he has said he was.

In that conversation, the President tells Mr. Petersen:

"Now—this brings us to a basic command decision with regard to White House people. The main thing is (inaudible) and you can look at it in terms of the fact that anybody who this course should go out—without—(inaudible). You can look at it in terms of the fact that if it touches them (inaudible) that clearly apart from whether or not anything legal stands up. Let's suppose—just take Ehrlichman as a case in point—that this thing brought in by (inaudible) that proves to be (inaudible) don't get anything else on Ehrlichman than the question is that, nevertheless, that in itself would raise a cloud over Ehrlichman."

There could be various legitimate explanations of the numerous inaudible or unintelligible passages. An individual could have unknowingly been speaking too softly or too far from the microphones hidden in the President's offices, or that equipment itself could be at fault.

Or, according to tape experts, an individual could have been deliberately speaking inaudibly to avoid being recorded. Or previously clear recordings could have been deliberately made unintelligible. Or the transcripts' omissions may not be inaudible at all, but may be embarrassing to Mr. Nixon.

The White House has not said how the tapes were transcribed

—that such omissions of a new man's name, Magruder, known to the tapes, was recorded what should be deleted.

If the inaudible or unintelligible omissions are the result of the taping system, tape experts believe that the lost passages may be recoverable by using appropriate electronic techniques to enhance the messages. Experts would also study the tapes to determine whether they had been altered.

Differences in equipment used may be responsible in part for some of the omissions. Most of the deletions—about 1,017—occur in conversations recorded in the President's office in the Executive Office Building. In contrast, there are only 643 such omissions from the 18 Oval Office conversations and 12 from the telephone conversations.

The disproportionate number of "inaudible" and "unintelligible" omissions from Mr. Nixon's conversation also is shown by a one-hour, 21-minute meeting Mr. Nixon had April 14, 1973, with Mr. Haldean and Mr. Ehrlichman.

Mr. Nixon spoke 215 of the 391 times, slightly more than one-third, but the transcript lists 88 omissions in the President's comments and only 47 from the two other men together.

Transcript Omissions

Another example of what "inaudible" omissions do to the transcript is provided by the following conversation in an April 18, 1973, meeting between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Petersen:

Petersen: "And, if this information comes out I think that you should have his resignation and it should be effective. We both just (inaudible)."

President: "There's this. This is something that we're going—you know—probably great difference of opinion in the Department of Justice (inaudible). More important for the Department of Justice is (inaudible)."

"Presidency have (inaudible) as a result of some diligent efforts its own (inaudible). Now with (inaudible) I don't have to announce the (inaudible). We have a situation where the U.S. attorney, in effect, the (inaudible) thing when the President has to go in and explain (inaudible)."

Petersen: (inaudible) "for a purpose."

President: "Yeah, but—see—I don't—(inaudible) the damn sure (inaudible)."

Munitions Plant Blast

SIEGEN, West Germany, May 6 (UPI).—An explosion in a munitions factory Saturday killed five workers, police said. The explosion occurred at the Burbach plant, a subsidiary of the Dynamit Nobel concern.

Summer Employment Barred By U.S. for Foreign Students

By Pranay Gupta

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—The Immigration and Naturalization Service has ruled that foreign students will not be permitted to accept jobs during the summer vacation because young Americans, particularly minority-group members and Vietnam veterans, might be deprived of employment.

The decision was based on a recommendation by the Manpower Administration, which noted high unemployment among American youths that was caused partly by summer employment of aliens.

In an interview here yesterday, Hugh Jenkins, executive vice-president of the National Association of Foreign Student Alumni, said: "We regret the agency's decision very much, although we sympathize with the reasons. We are not convinced at all that foreign students really take away jobs from eligible and available Americans."

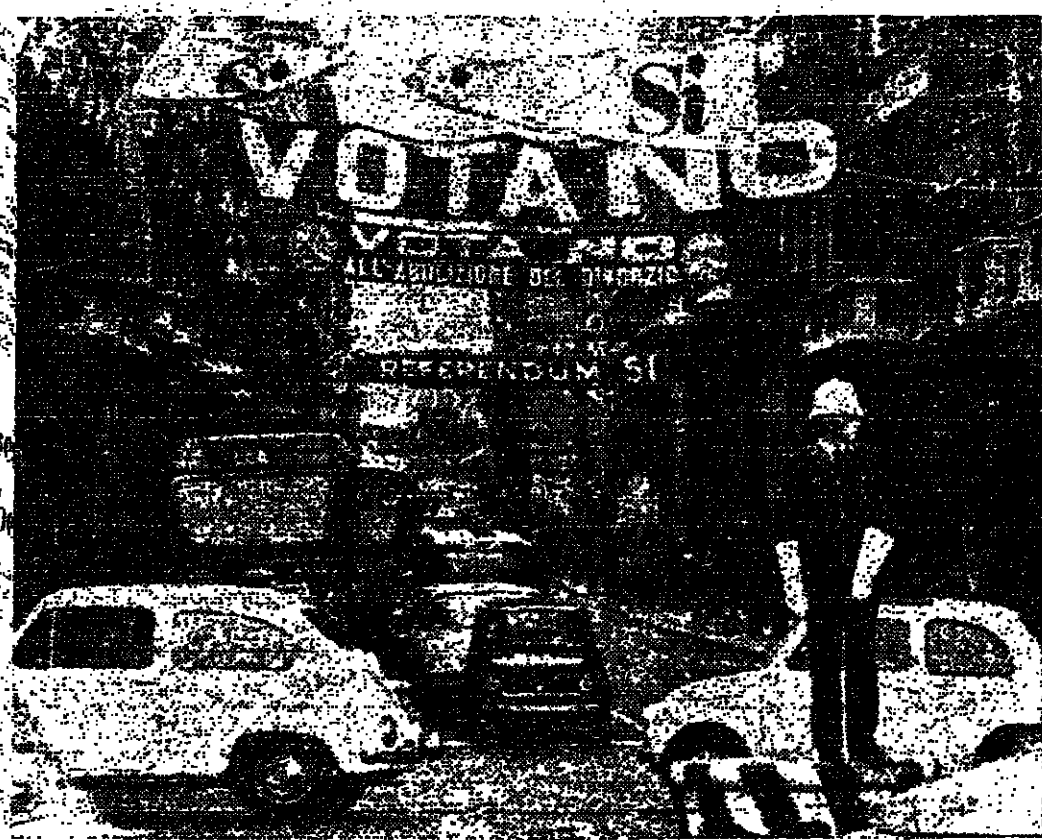
Visa Requirement

There are an estimated 150,000 foreign students in the United States, of whom about 20,000 seek summer jobs. Technically, foreign students are not allowed to work during the school year; indeed,

before a student is given a visa by an American consulate abroad, he must provide documentation of resources for personal and educational expenses during the academic term. But in the past, the Immigration Service has allowed foreign students to work during the summer vacation because their funds often ran out by the time the school year ended.

In a letter to Leo Sweeney, the president of the NAFSA, James Greene, deputy commissioner of the Immigration Service, said:

"Under the summer program policy, foreign students were allowed to engage in employment without regard to any unforeseen change in their financial circumstances. In view of the unemployment rate among young Americans, this policy is not warranted. Each job taken by an F-1 student (the visa commonly issued to foreign students) under the liberal summer work program is significant. The significance lies in the job opportunity closed to a deprived American youth or Vietnam veteran. What is of paramount concern is not the number of foreign students enrolled but rather each individual American who is adversely affected."



BANNER ISSUE—Streamers across Rome's Via del Corso urge Italians to "Vote yes" and "Vote no" in the May 12 referendum on whether to abolish the divorce law.

Mitchell Role Held Watergate Cause

Hughes Gifts Are Called Break-In Motive

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP).—State investigators believe that case of the two \$50,000 Reagan "campaign contributions" by billionaire Howard Hughes supplies the missing link for the Watergate break-in. The Wall Street Journal said.

The Journal said the investigation contends that former Attorney General John Mitchell "operated with" a case involving Dunes Hotel of Las Vegas that fear of discovery of the led to the Watergate break-in in 1972. Mr. Mitchell led this.

The Journal said that the Hughes had been given by Mr. Hughes to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, of President Nixon's closest aides, soon after favorable government action on Mr. Hughes' proposed purchase of the Dunes. Hughes never purchased the.

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about the Dunes case and the Hughes donation because he had been a public relations consultant to the Hughes organization. Mr. O'Brien says he was unaware of the transactions.

The Journal article, by Jerry Landauer, said:

"If this theory is correct, the bungled effort to photograph Democratic Chairman Lawrence O'Brien's papers and tap his phone wasn't just a 'stupid' stunt, as the President has said. It was motivated at least in part by a disarming discovery that at the time of the secret Mitchell-Danner negotiations, Mr. O'Brien was a public relations consultant to the Hughes enterprise and hence could have learned the said he didn't not only about the Dunes case but also about Mr. Danner's delivery of the two \$50,000 contributions to Mr. Rebozo."

Richard Danner, a Hughes executive, testified Friday in Los Angeles, in a suit involving two factions of the Hughes organization, that he gave Mr. Rebozo the \$100,000 in two installments of \$50,000 each. But Mr. Danner said the money was to be used for Republican congressional candidates, not Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

The Journal said Mr. Danner and Mr. Mitchell met before the contribution was made to discuss Mr. Hughes' acquisition of the Dunes and the anti-trust aspects involved. Assistant Attorney General Richard McLaren, then head of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division, had already informed Mr. Mitchell that the purchase would violate the government's merger guidelines, the paper said.

The Journal said that, soon after Mr. Danner's meeting with Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hughes got "a high-level go-ahead."

The article said Mr. Mitchell's office logs show he and Mr. Danner met three times in seven weeks in early 1970. But the paper said the meetings are not recorded in the Justice Department file on the case.

Western Big-3 Deny E. Berlin Capital Status

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 6 (UPI).—The representatives of Britain, France and the United States today rejected as unwarranted the designation of East Berlin as the capital of the German Democratic Republic in the 1972 demographic yearbook of the United Nations.

In a letter to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, the three ambassadors said there was, in the view of their governments, "no justification for the treatment of the eastern sector of Berlin in a way which might imply acknowledgement of the claim that it is the capital or part of the territory of the German Democratic Republic."

The recently published yearbook listed Bonn as the capital of West Germany, and East Berlin as the capital of East Germany.

The Western allies have never "recognized Russian transfer of responsibility for the eastern sector of Berlin to the East Germans. The three nations have insisted on the four-power status of the city."

Dairy Group Is Fined For Nixon Donation

WASHINGTON, May 6 (Reuters).—A Pennsylvania-based dairy cooperative was fined \$5,000 after pleading guilty to making an illegal contribution to President Nixon's election campaign in 1972.

The Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers group was charged with giving \$50,000 to the campaign in violation of federal laws prohibiting election contributions by corporations or unions.

3 U.S. Publishers Rush Into Print With Transcripts

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT).—Three publishers are rushing into print with paperback books containing the text of the White House transcripts of secret tapings of President Nixon's conversations with aides relating to Watergate.

All of the editions will be published this week, and all will contain the complete text as edited and released by the President and published by the Government Printing Office.

Dell Books and Bantam Books will publish 700-page editions priced at \$2.45 and \$2.50 respectively.

Macmillan Inc. will publish the transcripts in a three-volume edition for \$10.95. The soft-cover volumes will have pages 8 1/2 by 11 inches, the same size as the one-volume \$12.50 edition published by the Government Printing Office in Washington last week.

The Chicago Tribune printed the transcript in a special edition that sells over the counter for 50 cents a copy and by mail for \$1.50. It was included as a special section in Wednesday's final edition of the Tribune for the regular price of 15 cents.

Sirica Delays Proceedings

Nixon Is Seeking Compromise With Jaworski on Subpoena

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—U.S. District Judge John Sirica today postponed proceedings on a White House motion to quash the Watergate special prosecutor's subpoena for more presidential tapes. He said he was imposing the delay in hopes "of facilitating discussions leading to possible (White House) compliance" with the subpoena.

The judge made the announcement after President Nixon's special counsel for Watergate affairs, James St. Clair, said that he was seeking a delay in hopes of working out a compromise.

Judge Sirica postponed to Friday the deadline for the special prosecutor's office to answer Mr. St. Clair's motion to quash the subpoena for tapes of 64 presidential conversations. The judge originally had scheduled today as the deadline for the prosecutor's response to the motion filed by Mr. St. Clair last week.

Judge Sirica also delayed from Wednesday until next Monday a hearing on Mr. St. Clair's motion itself.

Trial of Mitchell, Others

Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski had subpoenaed 64 conversational records to be used as evidence in the trial of former administration officials John Mitchell, H.R. Haldean, John Ehrlichman and four others on charges relating to the cover-up of the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Mitchell today allied himself with the special prosecutor in asking that the subpoena not be side-tracked. An attorney for Mr. Mitchell said that the subpoenaed materials "are necessary and relevant" for Mr. Mitchell's defense and that they have the potential of aiding him.

Before entering a conference today with prosecutor's lawyers and Judge Sirica, Mr. St. Clair said that he was seeking a five-day delay "to permit the special prosecutor and myself to see whether we can come to some accommodation." Last week, Mr. St. Clair had indicated that he

might take the dispute over the 64 tapes to the Supreme Court.

Mr. St. Clair's motion last week was accompanied by a formal privilege claim signed by Mr. Nixon, who declared that some of the talks involved "are confidential conversations between a president and his close advisers" and that release of the tapes would be inconsistent with the public interest.

Some in Transcripts

About 20 of the tapes demanded by Mr. Jaworski's subpoena are among those for which the White House released transcripts last week. No claim of privilege was asserted for the conversations represented by those transcripts.

The Jaworski subpoena covers conversations that date from June 20, 1972, to June 4, 1973.

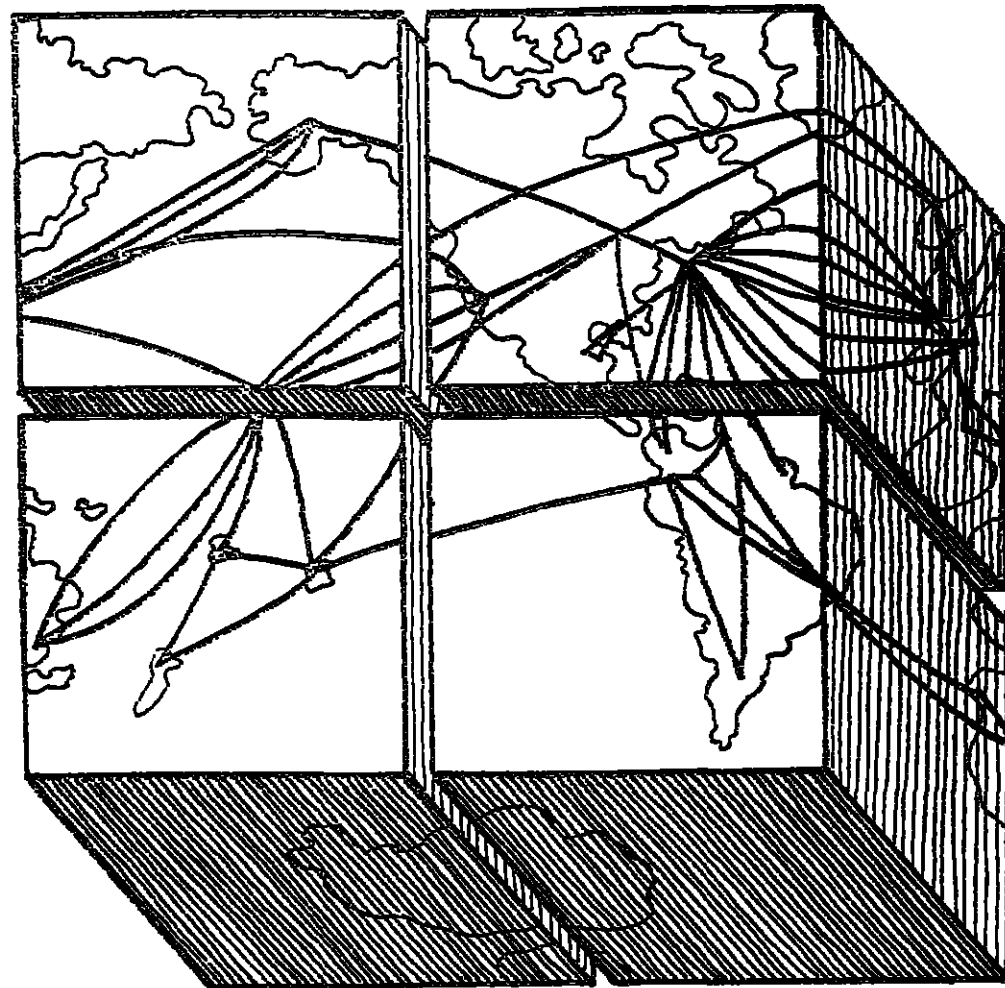
The earliest conversation occurred three days after the break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate building complex. The June 4 date is the day on which Mr. Nixon listened to some Watergate-related tape recordings.

Meanwhile, presidential lawyer Fred Buzhardt testified today before one of the Watergate grand juries but refused to reveal the nature of questions put to him.

He appeared before Watergate grand jury No. 3, which is investigating, among other things, the 18 1/2-minute gap in one of the key White House tapes.

In his White House role, Mr. Buzhardt had overall custody of the tapes for a while last year. He has testified extensively during a court hearing into the causes of the gap and about two other conversations which, according to the White House, were never tape-recorded.

There have been published reports in recent weeks that Mr. Buzhardt still had a major say in what recordings the President would yield to the special Watergate prosecutor and to the House Judiciary Committee even though Mr. St. Clair is said to handle all Watergate legal matters for the President.



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France After the First Round

The first round of the French presidential elections has been completed and the next order of business for the electorate is to choose between the two leading contestants: François Mitterrand and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. And the results will probably be determined by the extent to which the formless right can recover from the divisions of the recent campaign to confront the still reasonably well disciplined left which Mr. Mitterrand represents.

In choosing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing over the candidate of the Gaullist party, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the voters to the right of Mr. Mitterrand obviously made a personal choice. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is a member of the late President Pompidou's government—but not of his party. In fact, Mr. Chaban-Delmas came out so badly on the first (and for him, the final) round, that it is possible to speculate whether the Gaullist party, as such, has a future, or whether it will be absorbed into some new coalition headed by the Independent Republican Giscard d'Estaing.

In terms of ideology, such a shift would probably not mean great changes. But in the machinery of party affairs and in the alignments of legislative support, whether the Independent Republican leader is president or head of the opposition, there may well be problems. Under the Fifth Republic, with a powerful president requiring a majority for election, France resolves itself, in the critical voting, into a two-party system. But at present it does not have the system itself.

Even the left coalition presents problems as between Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists and the Communists—problems which may account for the left's showing in the first round, which was poorer than the polls gave reason to anticipate. But those problems would become much more severe if Mr. Mitterrand were in a position to form a government.

It would not be easy for France to abandon the political practices of a century, with their emphasis on a diversity of parties, to create the kind of agglomeration of compromises that constitutes a two-party arrangement. Nor, if such an arrangement were made and generally accepted, would it follow that presidential choices would be more wisely made. The United States has had, in effect, a two-party system for nearly all its history, yet personalities have often shaped the balloting to a greater degree than parties; there have been wide swings, especially in recent years, that seemed to doom one party, or give the other the prospect of permanent control. Many despair of the Republican party after the Goldwater debacle in 1964, just as many believed the Democrats were shattered after the McGovern defeat in 1972. Now Mr. Nixon's troubles have reversed that verdict—but for how long?

Parties—big parties, which may contain many jarring elements—can give a continuity of political tradition that is invaluable in a democracy. It would be well worth the effort were the French to seek such a system.

U.S. Chemical Warfare Hearings

A rare and timely light is now being shed on the U.S. chemical warfare policies by hearings in Rep. Clement Zablocki's House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee. Rare because "CW" is one of those exotic and mostly secret defense programs pushed steadily behind the scenes by its sponsors in the bureaucracy but seldom brought out for public view; it took a dramatic sheep kill in Utah to produce the last hearings, five years ago, and they focused mostly on production safety. Timely because CW stands at a crossroads: The Army wishes to introduce a new model of nerve gas, and the change-over, besides costing \$1 or \$2 billion, would keep the United States in the CW business for years to come.

But why should the United States be in CW at all? The Army's standard answer is that America must be ready because the Russians are. The fact is, however, that the United States could make any number of other military responses to any Soviet threat or use of CW. Use of CW would be such a totally hostile act that it is simply inconceivable that the United States would sit idly by. Consider: If someone threw a rotten egg at you and you felt compelled to retaliate for your own safety or honor or whatever, would you fail to do so just because the only thing in your hand was an overripe tomato? It makes sense to be able to depend against a CW attack, with gas masks and the like. But it does not follow that the only defense is an attack of the same sort.

There is, moreover, the proliferation problem. The relative cheapness of CW agents and the relative ease of their manufacture or theft makes it possible to imagine their acquisition by various small countries, and even by terrorists or criminals. American continuance in CW work legitimizes their

form of warfare. The far better course would be to outlaw it—to raise the moral, emotional, legal and political barriers against it as high as possible. The United States, which has so many other kinds of weapons available, would be one of the principal gainers.

In fact, the United States has not seen it that way. The United States has been discussing CW controls at Geneva for some years even while routinely building a large CW arsenal. America has never offered its CW program as "bargaining chips," to be halted if the Russians show similar restraint. Little wonder that there is widespread suspicion that the United States really wants to ban or limit CW. The funds now being sought for the new "binary" nerve gases—safer and cheaper and therefore worse from an arms control viewpoint—underscore the point. At Geneva, the Russians have long enjoyed a propaganda advantage—for whatever that is worth—by proclaiming a willingness to outlaw the production and use of CW agents straight off. More important, the potential menace of CW has not been tamed.

In his first term, Mr. Nixon renounced the first use in war of "lethal" and "incapacitating" chemicals. He then asked the Senate to ratify the "Geneva Protocol," which is the international treaty outlawing first use of chemical (and biological) agents. The President spied his initiative, however, by insisting that riot control agents and herbicides be excluded. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee responded that, since riot control agents and herbicides are indeed chemicals used in war, they must be included in any treaty banning chemical warfare. There the matter rests. We hope the current House hearings help bring Mr. Nixon to the view that all kinds of CW should be banned.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Democracy for Thailand?

Six months after a student revolt that overnight ended four decades of authoritarianism and military rule, Thailand is moving toward a new constitution, elections and perhaps even a democratic system.

At a time when most of Southeast Asia has been moving toward more rather than less authoritarian regimes, Thailand has become one of the area's more open societies. The press, with government supervision removed, is vigorously exercising its new freedom. Soap-box speeches and panel discussions have become a popular activity, not only in Bangkok, but in the provinces. A once-dictatorial population, dominated by military, bureaucratic and economic elites, is discovering that it can voice its grievances and get attention paid to them. When 1,000 farmers recently marched into Bangkok to demand higher rice prices, for the first time in the country's history the prime minister met with their representatives.

Both the caretaker government and the new national assembly, appointed by a national convention of 2,346 delegates named

by the king, are conservative. But in a country that has had 10 constitutions in 40 years, reform at a cautious pace may prove to be more lasting.

Thailand lacks known political leaders of stature and strong political parties. It is overloaded with an inefficient, unresponsive, often corrupt bureaucracy and a military officer class that, during the past generation, has become deeply embedded in politics, administration and business. Major problems include a wide gap between rich and poor, an inflation rate of 20 percent, the persistence of low-level Communist insurgency in the north, over-rapid population growth and land and food shortages—primarily due to poor planning and excessive exports—in a country that is one of the world's chief rice exporters.

Still a success for constitutional government in Thailand, if it proves lasting, could help reverse the growing feeling in Asia that authoritarianism is the wave of the future.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

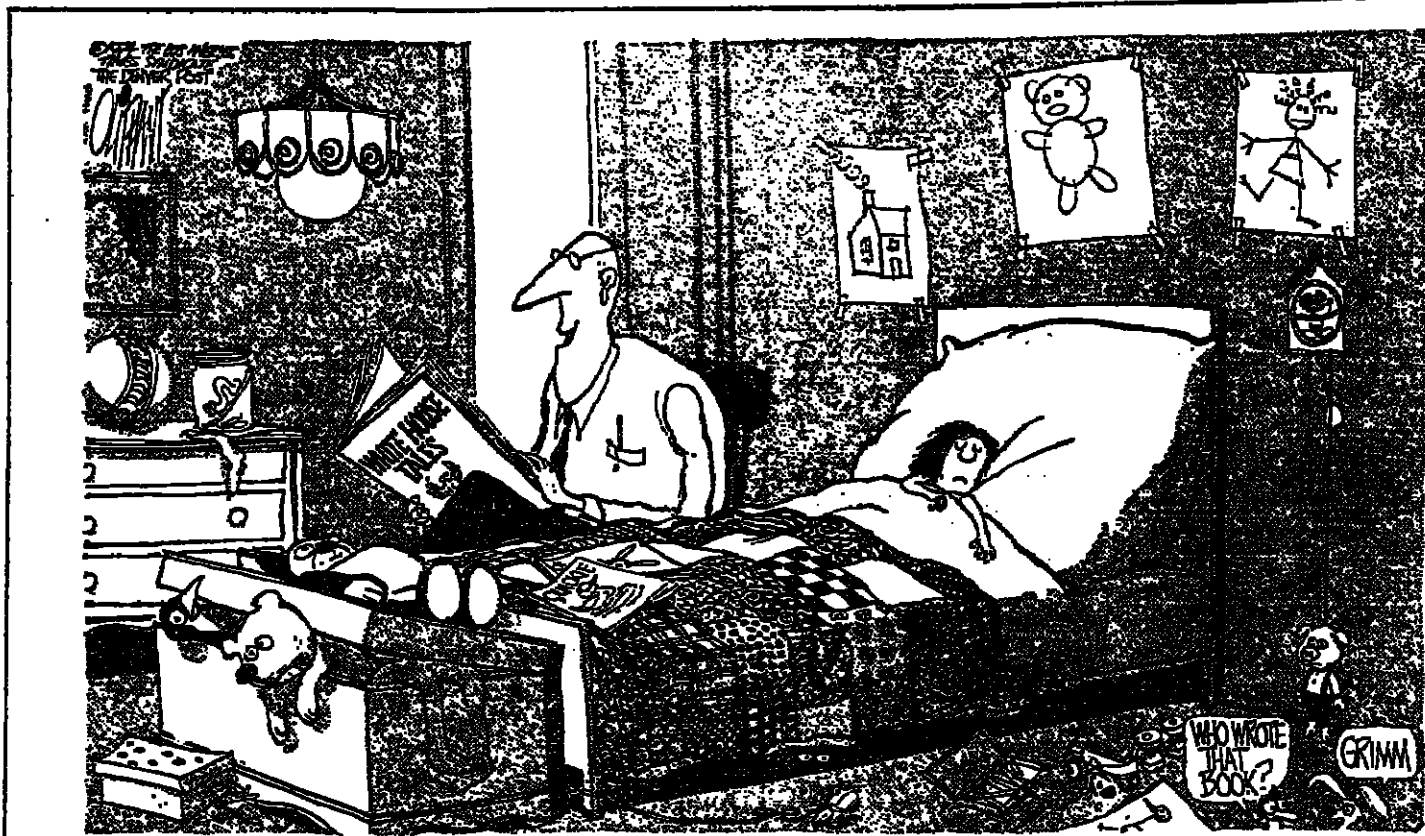
May 7, 1899

NEW YORK—A number of Chicago women have formed themselves into a Good Health Club. They will oppose the wearing of corsets and support the movement that is already under way in Europe. New York women have also taken up the battle, backed by statements from leading women doctors against the corset. Efforts will also be made to persuade the leaders of fashion to cease wearing them.

Fifty Years Ago

May 7, 1924

NEW YORK—The National Methodist Conference voted yesterday, 322 to 15, to unite the Northern and Southern branches of the church with memberships of 4.3 million and 2.3 million respectively. The Northern and Southern Methodists divided during the Civil War over the question of slavery and since then have remained apart. Undoubtedly, this is a major event in the American Protestant world.



...Then the Blunt, Outspoken President Said, "Well, We Might... They Said (Inaudible) What Colson Might (Expletive Deleted)... and Get the (Inaudible) Money and What the (Expletive Deleted) Is Going On?" To Which the Loyal Haldeman Replied "Yeah."...

Impeachment: The Time for Specifics

By Anthony Lewis

"Whoever willfully endeavors by means of bribery... to obstruct, delay or prevent the communication of information relating to a violation of any criminal statute of the United States... shall be fined not more than \$30,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

—18 U.S. Code Sec. 1510.

"Whoever commits an offense against the United States or aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces or procures its commission is punishable as a principal."

—18 U.S. Code Sec. 2.

CHICAGO.—The first press and public comment on the edited White House transcripts has dealt largely with the presidential character revealed—the meanness of spirit, the isolation, the hatred, the conspiratorial air. That is understandable. But now it is time to focus sharply on what most overwhelmingly concern the House impeachment inquiry: the evidence of specific crimes.

By the standards of what is required to bring an ordinary indictment, there is overwhelming evidence in these transcripts that Richard Nixon committed federal crimes. It is easy to understand now why the Watergate grand jury wanted to indict him. The Chicago Daily News asked an experienced former federal prosecutor, David P. Schippers, to study the transcripts. He concluded that they would support indictments of the President for "six different kinds of criminal activity": Obstruction of justice and of criminal investigation, subornation of perjury, misprision of a felony, conspiracy and interstate transportation in aid of bribery.

The two main themes are obstructing justice and suborning perjury. They were also sounded by Philip Kurland, the distinguished and conservative constitutional scholar of the University of Chicago Law School. In an interview in the Chicago Tribune, Prof. Kurland said there was "strong evidence" of both in the transcripts. "You can't interpret them otherwise," Kurland said. "Unless you believe the people quoted in the transcripts talk in code and mean exactly the opposite of what they say."

The evidence of obstruction of justice relates to the demand for more hush money by E. Howard Hunt, one of the convicted Watergate defendants. John Dean reported the blackmail demand to Nixon in their talk of March 21, 1973, warning him explicitly three times that payment would be an obstruction of justice. The President nevertheless repeatedly indicated his approval of paying the money.

"I know where it could be gotten," he said, and he agreed that John Mitchell was the man to handle it. "It seems to me we have to keep the cap on the

bottle that much, or we don't have any option."

Ten times during that March 21 talk, Nixon returned to the subject of Hunt's blackmail demand. After H.R. Haldeman joined the conversation, Nixon said, "The Hunt problem... ought to be handled now." And, "This price is pretty high but at least we can buy the time on that as I pointed out to John."

Then, toward the end of the transcript, there is this most significant exchange:

P: "That's why for your immediate things you have no choice but to come up with the \$120,000, or whatever it is. Right?"

D: "That's right."

P: "Would you agree that that's the prime thing that you damn well better get that done?"

D: "Obviously he ought to be given some signal anyway."

P: "(Expletive deleted), get it."

In a way that—who is going to talk to him? Colson? He is the one who is supposed to know him?"

Very few criminal cases have such direct, first-hand evidence in the words of the conspirators. After the discussion, Kurland said, "Everyone in the room knew that the money was to be paid." And \$75,000 was paid to Hunt that night.

A direct obstruction prosecution would reach Nixon, though he did not pay the money himself, under the federal law on aiding, abetting or inducing crime. The same evidence would also support an indictment for conspiracy to obstruct justice, the required overt act being the payment to Hunt.

A charge of subornation of perjury is supported by at least two passages in the March 21 transcript. In one the President ad-

vises on how to avoid perjury prosecutions when testifying before a grand jury: "You can say I don't remember. You can say I can't recall." And in a discussion of cutting off disclosures, there is this exchange:

P: "But to accomplish that requires a continued perjury by Maguire and requires..."

P: "And requires total commitment and control over all of the defendants..."

Nixon's lawyers and flacks are busy trying to suffocate judgment with upside-down characterizations of the transcripts and with attacks on Dean, whose recollections are of marginal import now that we have the President's actual words. These attempts at fudging the picture show a fine contempt for the country's good sense. The answer is to focus on the facts—the facts of crime in the White House.

The Kissinger Technique

By Joseph Kraft

JERUSALEM.—The Kissinger technique emerges with special clarity in the way the secretary of state is handling the present round of disengagement talks between Israel and Syria.

The negotiation was bound to be tough because the parties were far apart and had little incentive to compromise. But Mr. Kissinger arranged for pressures to mount on both sides, and now he comes on stage as the only man who can dismantle the pressures—the answer to everybody's prayers.

The basic elements of a disengagement agreement along the Golan Heights which separate Israel and Syria are obvious. Israel would abandon all Syrian territory seized during the 1973 war, plus a small slice of the Syrian land occupied during the 1967 war. The small slice would include Kuneitra, which is the capital of the Golan Heights area.

Role for UN

In return Syria would stop the fighting now under way and return Israeli prisoners. The strip of land between the two countries would be occupied by a UN contingent, and both sides would thin out their military forces in the adjacent territories. The disengagement would be considered the first step in a general peace agreement which would include further Israeli withdrawal from Syrian territory.

The trouble with this deal originally was that neither side had much interest in making it. The Syrians have always represented themselves as the advance guard of Arab unity. Any accord which would leave Arab territory in Israeli hands is a loss for them—not a gain.

The Israelis are interested in trading land for peace. But the

land around the Golan Heights is high ground with military significance. Some settlements might have to be abandoned—for the first time in Israel's history as a state. And the Israelis have no faith the Syrians will live up to the agreement anyway.

In these conditions, Kissinger first took soundings from both sides. Then he bided his time allowing events to take their course.

Inevitably, given the Near East, the parties began to work their way. First President Anwar Sadat of Egypt stepped onto the stage vacated by Mr. Kissinger.

'Magician'

He attacked the Russians over and over again. He praised Mr. Kissinger to the skies as a "magician." He sent his defense minister, Gen. Ahmed Issawi, to sound out the Syrians and then expressed high confidence that a disengagement would be worked out.

The result was to scare the Russians into believing they were on the point of being squeezed out of the Near East. They came together with the Syrians and encouraged them to escalate the fighting on the Golan Heights.

The escalation, which reached a particularly grave point with a Syrian commando raid last Wednesday night, filled the Israelis with deep misgivings—the more so as the pattern of American voting at the UN suggested Washington was turning a blind eye to Arab marauding against Israeli settlements. "Let's see what the magician can bring," Golda Meir told a group of visitors earlier last week, in a derisive reference to the secretary of state.

What the magician in fact brought on his present trip was

the power to turn off the specters he had raised. He started in Geneva, assuring Andrei Gromyko of Russia's place in the peace negotiation, and extracting a pledge that the Soviet Union would not obstruct the disengagement talks.

He flew to Algiers and balanced President Sadat's prominence in a warm meeting with a far more radical Arab leader, President Houari Boumedienne. He then went to Alexandria, and in two days of hand-holding by the sea managed to tone down President Sadat's exuberance.

While in Jerusalem, Mr. Kissinger eased Israeli apprehension. "The issue," he said in a soothing arrival statement, "is not pressure but a lasting peace." He spoke sympathetically to the families of Israeli prisoners held by the Syrians. He laid out before Premier Meir and her cabinet advisers what one Israeli highly suspicious of Mr. Kissinger called "a perfectly fair presentation of various possibilities."

By the weekend Mr. Kissinger had begun the shuttle process of trying to reconcile the Israeli and Syrian positions. The odds on a successful mission seemed high for suddenly everybody had been given a stake for success.

Murderous Combat

The Israelis would get an end to the murderous combat in the Golan Heights. The Syrians would be responding to appeals from prestigious Arab leaders including President Sadat on the Arab right and President Boumedienne on the Arab left.

The Russians would have a piece of the action in a Near East settlement. The Egyptians and Algerians would acquire new clout. As to the Americans, it will seem that Mr. Kissinger has once more produced peace like a rabbit from the hat. He will have set the stage for President Nixon to make a triumphant visit to the Near East before the Moscow summit which he calculates can tip the

impeachment scales decisively in his favor.

In sum, the secretary's essential method is to leash the dogs of war which he himself has previously unleashed, in Indochina, for example. It is not nice, but it works what look like wonders.

Observation On Nixon and Transcript

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—Concerning President's speech on the transcripts last Monday, my observations:

1. It is always sad to see a well-trimmed man with a most private self, which is conversations with his close associates. It is a thorough grading experience for the eye and the violator. Now we all have to read those transcripts and of course they will be interesting, but not edifying. It is not reasonably to be expected that someone who fought way up to the presidency is than a largely political animal and sometimes a beast. It is not to know—really—what his private conversations were composed of.

I thank God that Sony was around when Abraham Lincoln was plotting with his a Nixon will probably never read from the mass voraciousness he has now been treated; even if he shapes up, he will inevitably lose the quality of remoteness that only brings, and is indispensable to exercise of presidential power a free society.

2. It is precisely the ambiguity of the tapes, as admitted President Nixon in his speech that will fuel the cry for examination of the original. He is sure, so much hangs on interpretations of a few words, for instance of the M 21 conversations, that the Judiciary Committee, on recommendations of the staff, voted to reject the edited transcripts.

With this move, the probab that the edited parts will secret virtually vanishes. A promise, by which the might be heard by the chair and the ranking minority man (this much Mr. Nixon has already offered) but accompanied by chief counsel and a mum counsel, would probably not please the majority of the committee. The case can be for insisting that the transcript in Nixon's voice will be the final word. In fact, one must ask that there is a prudent cut to hear those tapes, and to whether the excisions are irrelevant. The House Committee has in fact asked for

3. It could be that Mr. Nixon who anticipated this is playing a very shrewd game. I not myself believe that the House would vote impeachment on technical issue of whether subpoena to the President satisfactorily answered by releasing edited transcripts and whole of the tapes to the ring members of the Judiciary Committee.

It is one thing if Nixon flatly refused to cooperate at that would have been clear. But to say at this point that he has not cooperated strain the meaning of the word. And the House is not likely vote impeachment based solely on the difference between how Nixon has responded to subpoena, and how Nixon asked to respond to the subpoena. If the substantive questions lost in the shuffle, I should think that Nixon would benefit, possibly save his career.

4. But saving his career—turn to the principal point, at this point, to save. Though no doubt his speech generate that sympathy that to a tough fighter who has a long record to stay and on, it has surely got to be at a certain point the public begin to wonder whether whole of the Republic should required to rock from week, and month to month, the sole purpose of keeping individual in the White House.

Nixon began by telling 1 year ago that the office of presidency would be destroyed ever transcripts of private conversations were released; now they have been released. He right the first time? The office been damaged, left for the hyperbole, and all "destroyed" to "damaged"? Why? Is it more important Nixon to prove his loyalty than to safeguard the role of the office?

He'd have been more convincing last Monday, and even dramatic, if he had said: "I am gentlemen. I have read all the tapes. I have done knowing that many will conclude that I was guilty, then am not. I burned them, I left the office, and my associates. Do what you want but bear in mind it will not be said that I put my interests above those of my race."

Contests in 4 States Today

Primary Elections Starting in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The primary election season, in preparation for elections in November, got under way Saturday in Texas and will intensify tomorrow with important contests in four other states.

During the next six weeks, 20 states will choose nominees for the Nov. 3 midterm elections.

In Texas on Saturday candidates hoping for a rebellion against incumbents were disappointed in primaries there.

CAB Official Scolds Airlines Of U.S. for Ticketing 'Jargon'

By Robert Lindsey

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT)—A senior official of the Civil Aeronautics Board has scolded the nation's airlines of writing ticketing regulations "filled with jargon, double-talk, strange phraseology and catch phrases" as a "defense weapon to thwart the grievances and desires of the public."

In an unusually blunt public scolding of the airlines, Jack Yohe, the board's director of consumer affairs, said:

"I am not suggesting that the consumer is always right, by any stretch of the imagination. I am simply saying that the present system has an undue bias in favor of air carrier interests which amounts to an almost universal assumption that the carrier is always right."

Mr. Yohe made the remarks to a group of airline representatives at a meeting called to review a surge in complaints from air travelers.

Complaints Increase

During 1973, he noted, the CAB logged 14,760 complaints from passengers or air-cargo shippers—a 40 percent increase over 1972. And, he said, the upward trend continued during this year's first three months, when 5,147 complaints were received by the board—25 percent more than during the first quarter of 1973.

Of the 14,760 complaints received by his office in 1973 from the nearly 200 million passengers

Less than a fourth of the state's 9.3 million voters cast ballots and, in almost every race in the state, the incumbents won. Primary turnouts usually are 50 percent to 60 percent.

Gov. Dolph Briscoe overruled Mrs. Frances Parnethold for the Democratic nomination for governor, getting an estimated 70 percent of the votes.

The winner of the Republican nomination for governor was the former mayor of Lubbock, James Granberry, a dentist.

In Alabama, Gov. George Wallace is heavily favored over four other Democrats, headed by state Sen. Eugene McIlain and former Gov. James Folsom, to win nomination tomorrow to an unprecedented third four-year term.

If he fails to get 50 percent, the runoff between the top two finishers would take place June 4.

In November, the Democratic candidate will face weak opposition from Republican Edwin McCary. A Wallace victory would put him in position for another presidential bid in 1976, despite the 1973 assassination attempt that left him paralyzed from the waist down.

In another Alabama race, freshman Sen. James Allen, a Wallace ally, is heavily favored over John Taylor to win the Democratic nomination. Since there is no Republican candidate, the winner will automatically gain the six-year term.

All of Alabama's seven incumbent members of the House of Representatives are running, three unopposed.

In 1970, former astronaut John Glenn lost the Ohio Democratic primary by 13,000 votes to Howard Metzenbaum, a millionaire Cleveland businessman and lawyer. Although Mr. Metzenbaum lost the election, he was appointed to the Senate in December when Republican William Sarke resigned to become attorney general. The contest is expected to be close.

Cleveland Mayor

The winner probably will face Republican Mayor Ralph Perk of Cleveland, who has weak opposition.

In Ohio's gubernatorial contests, Democratic Gov. John Gilligan also has weak opposition, while his predecessor, Republican James Rhodes, is opposed by State Rep. Charles Fry and County Engineer Bert Dawson in his comeback bid.

There also are Ohio primaries for lieutenant governor and all 23 House seats.

The other Senate contest is in North Carolina, where nine Democrats and four Republicans are running for the seat being vacated by Democratic Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., the chairman of the Senate Watergate committee.

The leading Democratic hopefuls are State Attorney General Robert Morgan, former White House lobbyist Henry Hall Wilson and former Rep. Nick Galifianakis, the unsuccessful Democratic senatorial nominee in 1972.

In the GOP race, State Rep. William Stevens is the favorite.

Candidates are also being nominated for North Carolina's 11 House seats and all 11 incumbents are running. In Indiana, all 11 House incumbents also are running.

Heart Disease Declines

Study Shows a Major Shift In Causes of Death in U.S.

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT)—Death rates from heart disease, stroke and seven other leading killers of Americans all declined during the last two decades, but no one seems to know why.

Experts say the figures show that some important changes must have occurred in national life style, behavior or environment, but no one knows just what the crucial changes were.

"We all find it mysterious and enigmatic," said Dr. Harold Margulies, deputy administrator of the Health Resources Administration in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The information covered the period of the 1950s. It shows declines in nine of the 15 leading causes of death among Americans and rises in the six others. Some, notably suicides, homicides and accidents, were all declining throughout much of the 1950s. But then they inexplicably turned upward again and have continued to rise.

Heart Disease

Changes such as a 15 percent drop in the heart-disease death rate are so surprising that they seem to fly in the face of current health dogma. But there is little room for doubt as to their validity.

"The trends are real and well established, inasmuch as most have been going on for at least five years and some for 10," Joan Klebba, chief author of the study, said. She added that the original figures show the trends are continuing into the decade of the 1970s. The huge study, by the National Center for Health Statistics, is not based on a population sample, as are most such studies. Instead, it involved analysis of every one of the 33,527,548 death certificates recorded during a 20-year period in the United States.

Age-Adjusted Figures

All of the data are expressed in what are called age-adjusted death rates, that is, deaths per 100,000 population adjusted to compensate for the changing age profile of the American population. Without adjusting for national age patterns, death rates would give an unrealistic picture, because the average age of the American population is increasing. Without compensating for this, statistics would emphasize unduly the diseases of middle and old age. This may be one reason why the decline in heart

disease has gone largely unnoticed.

It is generally considered unlikely that changes in medical practice in the last few decades could account for the bulk of the trends. As regards heart disease, even the current national enthusiasm for exercise and dieting seems an unlikely total explanation. These trends in life style seem to have occurred too recently to affect the basic disease process responsible for most heart-disease deaths.

Slow Process

It is generally assumed that heart disease is a slow process. Therefore, the death trends of the 1950s and 1960s would have to have their roots in factors that began to work at least five or 10 years earlier.

The newly analyzed data are to be published later this month in a monograph entitled "Mortality Trends for Leading Causes of Death: United States—1950-69." The authors are Miss Klebba, chief of the special studies section of the National Center for Health Statistics, and Jeffrey Murnighan and Evelyn Glass of the same division.

Among the 15 leading causes of death, the sharpest increase was in the category of chronic respiratory diseases: bronchitis, emphysema and asthma. The death rate from these causes more than doubled between 1954 and 1969. The increase was particularly sharp for men.

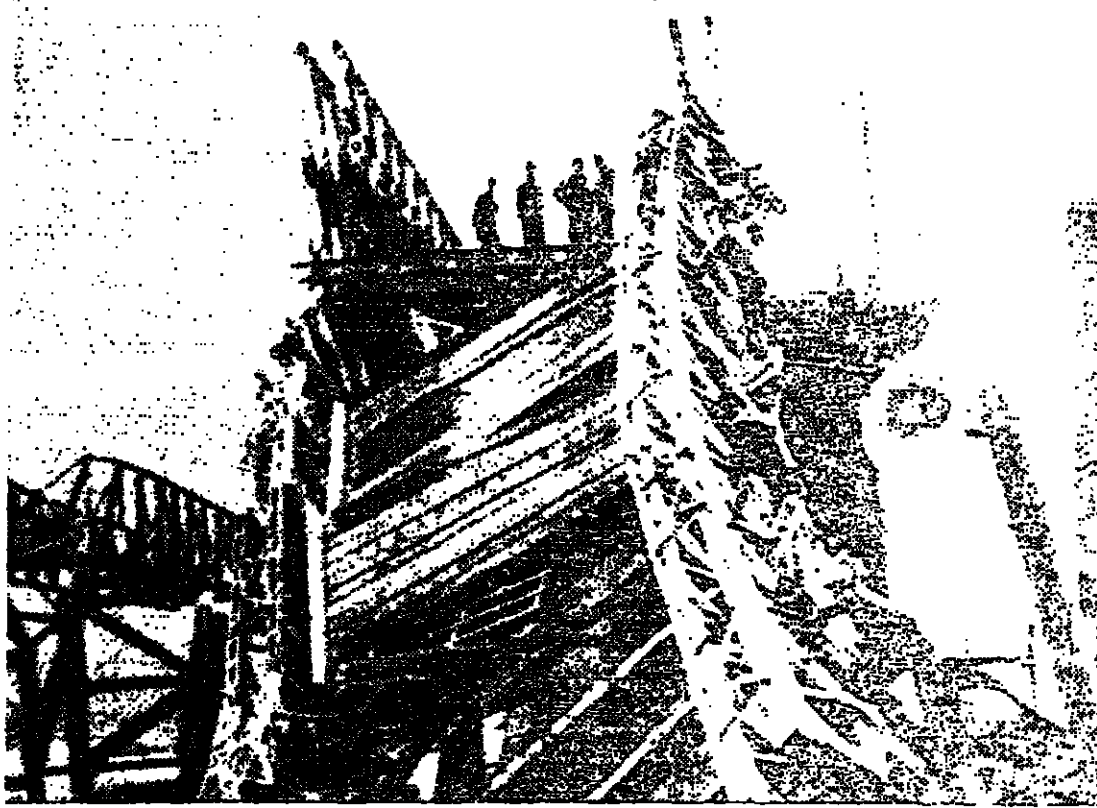
The death rate from influenza and pneumonia followed a saw-saw pattern probably reflecting the ebb and flow of epidemics. It was 6 percent lower in 1969 than in 1950.

Cirrhosis of Liver

Cirrhosis of the liver increased by 67.1 percent according to the death rate figures, with the most striking increases among non-whites. Cancer, second only to heart disease as the cause of death among Americans, continued to rise steadily during the 20-year period. The total increase in the age-adjusted death rate was 3.4 percent, reflecting a rise in cancer deaths among men but a decline in the rate for women.

Among causes of death that decreased, two of the most dramatic were the major kidney diseases of nephritis and nephrosis, down 77 percent.

Peptic ulcer, often associated with distresses of business and professional life, was down 28 percent. But this drop applied only to men. The rate increased for women.



WAR REPARATION—South Vietnamese Army engineers begin repairs on a bridge, one of several destroyed by the Viet Cong—linking Saigon and north provinces.

U.S. Prisons to Institute Grievance Plan

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 6 (NYT)—The Bureau of Prisons has established a new grievance procedure for inmates of federal institutions that is expected to check the flow of prisoners' lawsuits into the already overburdened federal courts.

The policy, which went into effect on April 1, will not affect the thousands of inmates who go to court each year to challenge the convictions that resulted in their imprisonment. But it should dispose of some of the litigation brought by those complaining about prison conditions and practices.

Norman Carlson, director of the bureau, said in a letter to all federal district judges that the change had resulted from a proposal by Chief Justice Warren Burger of the Supreme Court that was subsequently tried out in three institutions.

About 4,000 state and federal prisoners file lawsuits each year, charging authorities with mis-

treatment or denial of civil rights. This constitutes about a quarter of the petitions filed in prisons, a figure that has risen from 2,000 to more than 17,000 in the last dozen years.

Address to ABA

Justice Burger told the American Bar Association last week that, if the federal prisons adopted an internal system of hearing complaints that must be used before a lawsuit is permitted, many states would follow the example and put the same procedures into effect in their institutions.

As an example of a case that need never have gotten into the courts, Justice Burger told of a prisoner who accused a guard of taking seven packs of cigarettes from him without justification. The case wound up in District Court twice and the U.S. Court of Appeals once.

Under the new procedure a prisoner with a complaint can file a complaint with his warden

who must respond within 15 minutes. If he does not, the warden is automatically suspended. If he does respond, the complaint is referred to the warden's committee of 10 members, which must answer in 30 business days.

During a two-month trial at federal institutions in Atlanta, Danbury, Conn., and Terre Haute, Ind., 45 percent of the prisoners' requests were granted, 40 percent were denied, and 15 percent were referred to the courts. Warden's committee members are chosen by the prisoners and must be approved by the warden.

Of 17 appeals on habeas corpus, the Bureau of Prisons filed, 10 were granted, 4 were denied, and 3 were referred to the courts. The appeals were granted in the 10 cases where the prisoners' requests for habeas corpus were granted by the warden's committee.

Among the most numerous complaints during the trial period were requests for better food and telephone calls. Inmates also complained about the quality of the prison's medical services and the quality of the prison's security.

Saigon Claims 103 Reds Died In Battle Close to Cambodia

SAIGON, May 6 (AP)—The South Vietnamese command reported more fighting along the Cambodian border about 50 miles west of Saigon yesterday and claimed that its forces had killed 103 North Vietnamese.

The command said that seven North Vietnamese were one killed and 17 wounded in fighting around the border 35 miles northwest of Saigon, killing the pilot. The sources said they did not know the cause of the crash.

Road Menaced

In Cambodia, Khmer Rouge insurgents drove government forces from three positions along Highway 4, the main highway from Phnom Penh to the coast. The insurgents have blocked the road since January, and military observers in Phnom Penh said that they now appear to be planning to take control of two-thirds of the 80-mile route.

The Cambodian command said that the Khmer Rouge drove its forces from positions at Srean Dek Saray and Tan and other military sources reported 40 government troops killed or wounded. Government troops Saturday abandoned two other positions on Highway 4, midway between Kompong Som, Cambodia's chief port, and Phnom Penh, the command reported.

At besieged Longvek, 25 miles north of Phnom Penh, government troops backed by armored vehicles recaptured a training center and inflicted heavy casualties on the Khmer Rouge, the command reported.

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Iceland Coalition Split, Premier May Leave Post

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 6 (Reuters)—Icelandic Premier Olafur Johannesson said today that he could no longer govern following the defection of one of the three parties in his ruling coalition.

He told the Althing (parliament) that he would shortly announce whether he will resign immediately or maintain a caretaker government until a general election can be held.

He was close to tears in accusing the Liberals and Leftists Union of betraying his government. The Union is the smallest party in the coalition, which came to power on a slender parliamentary majority three years ago.

The Union withdrew earlier today to protest a proposed anti-inflation bill to freeze wages and prices.

The opposition rightist Independence party later announced that it planned a vote of no confidence in the government to prevent Mr. Johannesson from carrying on with a caretaker administration.

Gen. Grigorenko Held Gravely Ill In Soviet Asylum

MOSCOW, May 6 (UPI)—Former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, who sacrificed his career to campaign for civil rights, has suffered three heart attacks recently in the mental hospital where he is confined, his wife revealed today.

Mrs. Zinaida Grigorenko told Western newsmen that she feared he would die soon if he were not released. She said that the authorities have ignored a recommendation by three doctors at the Stolobovaya Hospital south of Moscow, where he is being held, that he be freed.

The doctors want him out because they are afraid he may die while in hospital and they will say they are murderers," she said. "The fact of his being there is murder. If he dies, it will be murder."

Gen. Grigorenko, 67, is also half blind and suffers pain from an old war wound in his right leg, she said.

Mrs. Grigorenko met with newsmen Thursday and asked that her remarks be released today, the eve of the anniversary of her husband's arrest on May 7, 1969.

Paris Police Find Car Of Kidnapped Banker

PARIS, May 6 (AP)—The car belonging to Spanish banker Baltazar Suarez, which was used when he was kidnapped from his suburban home Friday, was found last night at Longjumeau, 12 miles south of Paris, police reported today.

Sources close to the family said that there has been no contact with the kidnappers of the 43-year-old director of the Bank of Bilbao in Paris.



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ART IN EUROPE

Watching Evolution
Of Vieira da Silva

Geneva

Vieira da Silva, Artel Galerie, Geneva, through June.

The 20 oil paintings, admirably presented in the gallery's crisp interior, were executed over the past four years, with a dozen dated 1973-74. Thus they allow one to follow the evolution of Da Silva, Portuguese-born but Paris-based, from her retrospective at the Musée National d'Art Moderne in Paris right up to the present moment.

Da Silva's lonely, tortuous exploration of space continues with the same highly receptive delicacy throughout the new works. Each of them offers a voyage of differing intensity and attraction to the imaginative eye. For a moment, they are faintly familiar. One seems to glimpse a conglomeration of rooftops or a sunken grid of streets, as though seen from the air. Then the impression dissolves. The eye centers on a detail and begins to work its way through what has become a labyrinth of unfamiliar spaces.

One senses that the volumes these paintings form and destroy remain almost as mysterious to the artist as to the spectator. They are spaces that now exist in their own right, with no reference beyond their own obscure laws. They reveal nothing if one does not enter completely

into their world, uneasily following an unexpected lurch in perspective or the abrupt disappearance of what appeared for once to be a firmly established plane.

In Da Silva's paintings, space is sensation. With the passage from warm to cold tones, and from neatly ordered forms to a sudden cross-hatching or an icily colored emptiness, her works convey feeling in a curiously indirect but persuasive way. At the same time they echo the larger rhythms of life—harmony and chaos, birth and death.

Looking at these 20 paintings together, one is struck by the almost tidal regularity with which they return to the same central preoccupation: How space can be made to sweep up and fall away according to a pattern of emotion. In this context, they put one in mind of the title of a painting by Da Silva's husband, Arpad Szenes (who recently had two large shows in Paris, at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville and the Galerie Jeanne Bucher): "Flux and Reflux." With the rhythms of life, these paintings communicate the rhythms of creativity—of hope and despair in the ever-renewed attempt to transmit experience completely—with a rare single-mindedness.

—MICHAEL PERPIATT.

London

Byron Lives—Polly Hope, Patrick Seale Prints, 2, Motcomb Street, London S.W. 1, to May 10.

In all the pious celebrations of the 150th anniversary of Byron's death, it is good to find a lively and unacademic tribute in this show of mixed media works, including cast figures, prints and fabric collages by the witty fantasist Polly Hope. Some of the paintings, too, inspired by Byron's travels and by some of his characters, are delightful.

Jacques Kupfermann, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray Street, Kensington Square, London W. 8, to May 10.

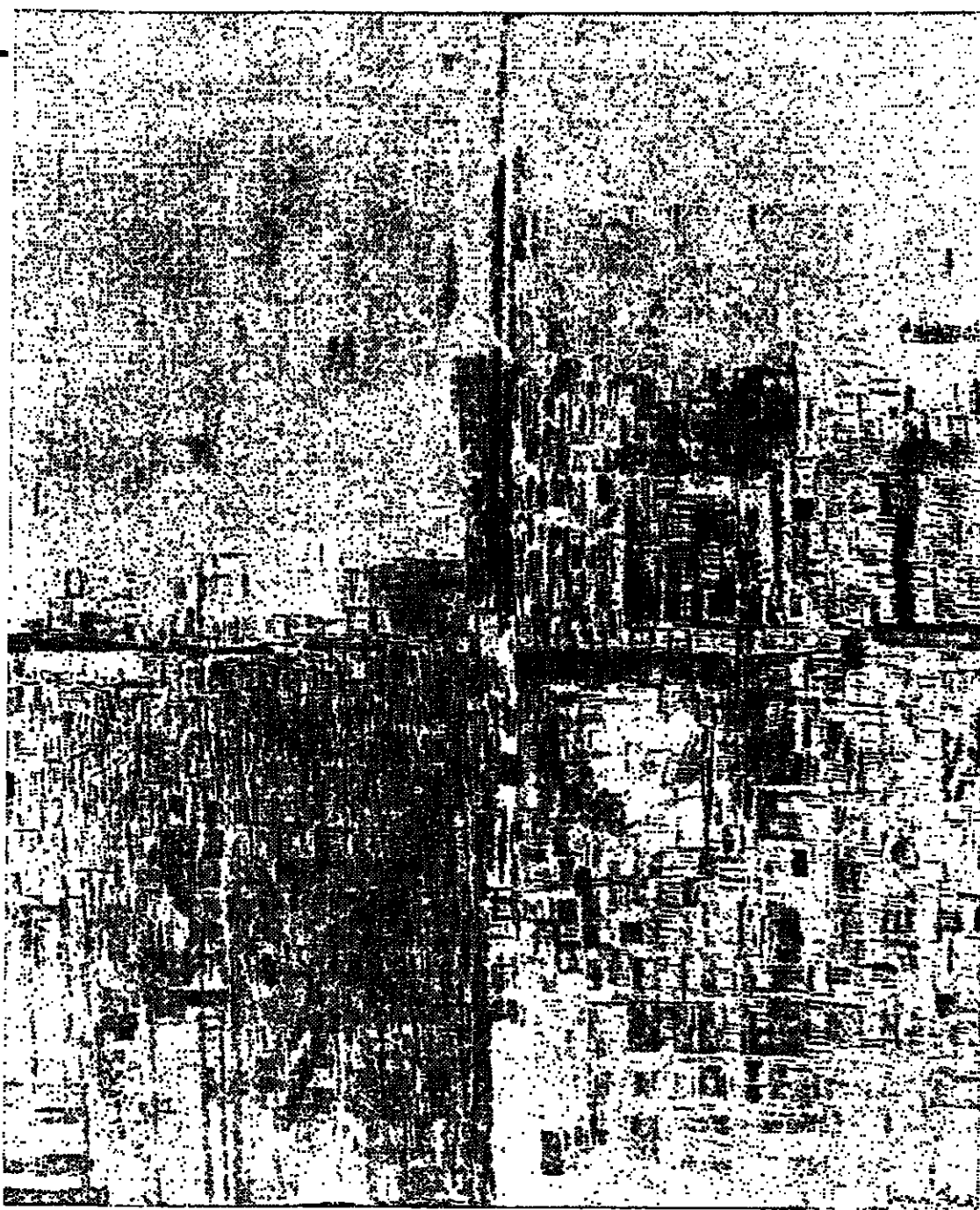
Austrian-born and American-trained (where his teachers included Klee, Kandinsky, and others), Kupfermann's first one-man show in London, his woodcuts and watercolors are powerful and elemental, almost as though John Constable had inspired him to repaint the Mariner watercolors on an heroic scale.

Jaime Manrique, the Ibis Gallery, 1 Broxholme House, New King's Road, London S.W. 6, to May 11.

To paint the great variety of owls to be found in Europe while making an interesting composition rather than an ornithological illustration is difficult; to paint wildcats and the simultaneously ferocious and retiring Spanish brace even more so. But Jaime Manrique, of Castille, whose first English exhibition this is, succeeds admirably in both these subjects. Equally good are his small rodents and some of his flower and fruit still lifes.

Christopher Hall, New Grafton Gallery, Grafton Street, London W. 1, to May 15.

This is a pleasing show of small, elegant oils of landscapes in the Dordogne, a few landscapes of Italy and Wales, and townscapes



Vieira da Silva's oil, "L'Eveil," 81 by 65 centimeters, painted in 1973.

of the city of Reading, England. Consistently high standard results in part from training at the Slade School of Art.

Contemporary British Painters and Sculptors, the Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, London W. 1, to May 18.

Many years ago the Lefevre Gallery had a reputation as a discoverer of fresh British talents. Currently attempting a revival in this direction, the gallery has mounted a major exhibition of contemporaries, mingling the younger—Michael Andrews, Peter Blake, Patrick Caulfield, Allan Jones—with the older and more famous—Egon Schiele, Lowry, Moore and Sutherland.

Keith Vaughan, Victor Waddington, 25 Cork Street, London W. 1, to May 18.

Keith Vaughan happily continues to pursue his own way, half-mannered, half-romantic, painting landscapes with figures in a restricted palette of ochres, olives, blues and grays. This exhibition of recent medium-sized gouaches shows that Vaughan's control is even tighter than before. His cool compositions waste not a single line or block of color on decorative effect.

The Sickert Women and the Sickert Girls, Michael Parkin Fine Art, 11 Macclesfield Street, London W. 1, to May 18.

Walter Sickert—one of the greatest of European painters as well as the greatest of early 20th-century English artists, had a large number of women students, both at the Slade school and privately. Michael Parkin and Imre Maltzahn of the Maltzahn Gallery, have produced a remarkable show of the master's work, and that of five of his female students, his third wife, Therese Lecourt, and his teaching partner Sylvia Gosse—typical of the Sickert women. And there are three of his best younger students—the Sickert girls: Marjorie Lilly, Christine Cuthbert and Wendela Borel. It is unfortunate that such high quality work was allowed to fall into obscurity. It is good that the Parkin and Maltzahn galleries have begun the process of rediscovery.

—MAN WYKES-JOYCE.

Paris

Maryan S. Maryan, Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to June 1.

Maryan's painting is devoted to chaste figures reminiscent of judges, terrors, bishops and other types less easily classified, all of them depicted in a vigorously simple graphic style and raw colors. He has them screaming, sticks benderillas into them, stuffs them with maggots, smears them with a variety of substances and has them oozing blood, lymph, tears, striped toothpaste saliva, sweat and other secretions, familiar and mysterious. The faces are as stylized as Eschschsch, the colors bright as a peasant cart; the violence he perpetrates is unambiguous, emotional, durable.

Robert Guinan, Galerie Albert Loeb, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to May 14.

Robert Guinan's paintings give the impression of careful realism vibrating with a peculiar, soft transparency. He uses acrylic and collage on masonite, the collage being of a translucent paper cloth and other materials are also used that catches the light with a certain warmth. His subjects are human figures, either stolidly seated on a chair, perched on a window sill or leaning on a counter. There are also a few views of windows seen from the street. This is not an art of observation (like the photorealists) but rather of contemplation. There is a good, indeed an elaborate, balance of content and of style and the high aestheticism of his technique does not eclipse what he has to express.

Anthoons, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to May 15.

Belgian sculptor Willy Anthoons has been carving wood in non-representational form with a manner of mystic dedication and calm for some 30 years now. His best pieces have a simple, direct simplicity about them, their forms being barely indented—tranquil and modest.

Art 73, Spanish Artists, Espace Cardin, 1 Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8, to May 11.

This exhibition was organized by the Juan March Foundation (IHT, March 26) and is going on to Rome, Zurich and Mallorca before returning to Madrid and the foundation's newly completed building. The content of the show is a bit irregular, perhaps simply because there are some outstanding artists whose works have particular density and force. Among them: Cuxart, Canogar, Amadeo Gabino, Genoves, Ferreras, Chillida, Manuel Rivera.

Claude and François-Xavier Lalanne, Galerie Joles, 186 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7, to May 11.

Named for Pompidou

PARIS, May 6 (Reuters).—The new center for contemporary art being built in central Paris will be named after the late French President Georges Pompidou, according to Culture Minister Alain Peyrefitte.

The Lalannes have a silly poetic sort of imagination in which almost any kind of animal turns into almost any piece of furniture. Here a donkey opens up into a writing desk, an oversized dicky-bird (the only apt term I can find to describe the species) is a rocking chair, a longue, and llamas are, apparently, armchairs. The poetry of the thing stops where the sophistication begins and the warmth of the fancy turns a bit cool in the process of manufacture. But there is a little crazy touch to all that which remains ingratiating.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Cigarette Smoking: What Does
Gender Have to Do With Problem?

By Judy Klemesrud
NEW YORK (NYT)—Kitty

Panzer, a blonde, 65-year-old housewife, strolled down Fifth Avenue the other day, cigarette in hand. In fact, she has spent much of the last 30 years of her life with a cigarette in her yellow-stained hand.

Mrs. Panzer is among the estimated 30 percent of adult American women who are addicted to cigarettes. She started smoking, she remembers, when her husband bought her a Benson lighter for no particular reason in 1944, about the time of a popular song that began:

"Smoke, smoke, smoke that cigarette. Don't stop puffing 'til you puff yourself to death."

Those lyrics are perhaps even more relevant today as more and more people—especially women—are starting to smoke. Last year, 52 million Americans consumed a record 583 billion cigarettes, up 59 billion from a decade ago.

At present, the estimated 30 percent of adult American women who smoke is only about 10 percent less than the number of adult males who smoke. Traditionally the gap has been much wider. But while the number of male smokers has decreased steadily over the last few years, the number of women smokers has hovered around the 30 percent mark.

Two recent developments, however, are causing health experts to fear at their hair: Women are smoking more cigarettes a day than ever before, and teen-agers are starting to light up at an alarming rate. In 1972, the last year for which figures are available, about 11 percent of all girls aged 12 to 17 smoked, compared with 9 percent in 1970 and 6 percent in 1968.

Combined with the estimated 13 percent of teen-age boys who smoked in 1972 (down 2 percent from 1970), this translates into a staggering 3,000 new teen-age smokers every day.

And on top of it all, studies have shown that it is much harder for women to stop smoking once they are "hooked" than it is for men.

Why are women seemingly so attracted to cigarettes, also known as "coffin nails" and "cancer sticks" to some smokers? Are they unaware of the health hazards? Have they tried to quit? And if so, is it really harder for them to quit than it is for men?

These were some of the ques-

tions asked recently to women smokers chosen at random around Manhattan, as well as to health professionals and to prominent women smokers, "occasional" smokers and reformed smokers.

What emerged is this: Most of the women said they started smoking because it was the "smart" thing to do; almost all of the women said they were aware of the dangers outlined in the 1964 surgeon general's report, which cited cigarette smoking as a major hazard to life and health; and almost all of the women smokers said they had tried at one time or another to quit, but had been unsuccessful.

Among the stop-smoking methods they used were: Hypnosis, medication, pacifiers, group therapy, stop-smoking clinics, "cold turkey" self-treatment, timers that a smoker can set to buzz at longer and longer intervals between cigarettes and cigarette cases with time locks on them.

Several women said they started smoking either to lose weight or because they were afraid they might gain weight.

"I started because I wanted to lose weight and I did—25 pounds," Mrs. Carol Prager, an attractive, 32-year-old nurse from Holden, Mass., said as she stood in Rockefeller Center with her husband and two pre-school children.

That was seven years ago, and Mrs. Prager is still smoking and has no intention of quitting. "I enjoy it," she said firmly. "I find it relaxing, and I suppose to some degree it's a habit."

Among the more prominent women smokers are Mrs. Henry Kissinger, the former Nancy Maginnes, who is said to be a chain smoker; Mrs. Aristotle Onassis; Princess Margaret; Lillian Hellman, the author; Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the New York Post; and Mrs. John V. Lindsay, wife of the former mayor.

Women who refer to themselves as "occasional" smokers include Gloria Steinem, the feminist writer; Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, and Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y. Well-known women who have kicked the habit include Barbara Walters, the television personality; Mrs. Ethel Scull, the socialite; and Mrs. Ethel Guggenheimer, New York City's commissioner of consumer affairs.

Lillian Wolf, 44, of Manhattan, is among the 11 percent of teen-age girls who smoke. The other day she stood outside Sen. Robert F. Wagner Junior High School on East 78th Street during the lunch

BALLET IN LONDON

The 'New Group' at Covent Garden

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON (IHT).—The Royal Ballet's touring "New Group" is back at Sadler's Wells Theatre for two weeks while the main company has left Covent Garden for its New York season. It is less than three months since this group was last at the Wells, but since then they have acquired two new ballets and revived another.

Ronald Hynd's "Charlotte Brontë" is new to London, and seems to have made no better impression on people seeing it here for the first time than it did on me and my colleagues at its premiere in Bradford in March (IHT, March 12).

Asbury Kilgar's "The Entertainers" at the other hand, which had its world premiere on Thursday, made a very attractive effect. "Attractive" is the word to describe it; "charming" is another. Terence Emery's set is one of the prettiest seen in a new ballet for a long time: a false perspective backdrop of proscenium arches, one behind another, ending in a miniature stage with various stage boxes and curtains in front. The stage becomes a series of stylized theaters, and the dancers are dressed in costumes inspired by Watteau. Asbury Kilgar has taken as his theme for the ballet a quotation from Lincoln Kirstein's book "Movement and Metaphor" about Watteau's view of the Commedia dell'Arte.

More Agreeable

Most ballet goers are weary of harlequinade characters by now. Kenneth MacMillan recently tried to bring them up-to-date in his "The Poltroon"; Kilgar's romanticized look at them is at any rate much more agreeable. But the actual content of the ballet is slight, almost to the point of nonexistence. To charming but undramatic music by Pergolesi, five girls and two boys dance elegantly and daintily in various combinations. Margaret Barriani has a graceful solo, Vyryan Lorraine radiates charm, Peter O'Brien is a handsome Harlequin and Kim Reeder, a very promising young dancer, is a nimble and gently amusing Pierrot, suitably plaintive as he retreats into the distance with a series of curtains falling at the end.

Kilgar, who made his first ballet for John Cranko in Stuttgart and who has also studied with Martha Graham in New York, obviously has a lot of choreographic ideas. His "Arriving Belle-

vue Sunday" for Scottish Theatre Ballet was a bit obscure but extremely interesting and his "Migration," tried out last year by the Royal Ballet in York, won good opinions from the few people who saw it but has for some reason never been staged since. "The Entertainers" makes a very likeable and undemanding curtain-raiser to a mixed program but it is not the major achievement which Kilgar may well produce.

Prelude

At Sadler's Wells it served as prelude to the revival of Kenneth MacMillan's "The Invitation," which certainly provides enough drama for any program. First staged in 1960, "The Invitation" remains one of MacMillan's very best work. Nobody who has seen it could ever forget its powerful story of two young cousins countering their first sexual experiences with a more mature couple, nor could anybody forget the performances by the young

and vulnerable-looking Lyan Seymour and Christopher Gable in the original cast. Maybe, Marion Tait and Stephen Jeffries do not look quite so frail and innocent, but they do look charming, dance well, and act with great freshness and sincerity. Nor do I think Vyryan Lorraine and Desmond Kelly quite as successful as some of their predecessors at suggesting the seedy side of the older couple. But the ballet still works well enough. One of its main assets is the very effective musical score by Matyas Seiber; another is that MacMillan did not rely on the drama but also created some lovely flowing choreography, especially for the heroine. Her first entry, circling artlessly round the stage, her tender pas de deux with her cousin, and the pas de deux in which she gradually abandons herself to the older man, are all masterly. If only MacMillan could regain this form. (The season ends May 11.)

Anti-Cheating Screen Plan
Disrupts a Bridge Tourney

From Wire Dispatches
LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, May 6.—The keynote was controversy yesterday as the 4th World Bridge Pairs Olympiad opened here.

The reigning champions, Fritz Babich and Peter Manhardt, both of Vienna, refused to compete. The problem: a proposed system of anti-cheating screens that, while not being employed in the Olympiad itself, has some players up in arms. A final decision on whether to adopt the screens had been expected during the tournament—the World Bridge Federation has now postponed the decision to allow the European Bridge League time to consider the issue.

Said Mr. Babich: "I refuse to practice a hobby in an air of suspicion among officials who suffer from paranoia. It is not the screens which damage bridge—it is the ridiculous suspicion among bridge officials."

Meanwhile, during the Olympiad itself, 64 teams from 40 countries are trying out a new silent bidding device perfected in Sweden. Each player has an indexed box of printed cards covering every bid. These are played onto the table, rather than spoken. The theory is that the

bidding boxes eliminate voice inflections that can sometimes convey unauthorized information—though officially their purpose is to avoid language difficulties.

Proposal

The president of the World Bridge Federation, Julius Rosenberg of New Orleans, had proposed that the system be used in the world team championships in Venice later this month. "I personally believe," said Mr. Rosenberg, "that the federation's tournaments are free from cheating but there are some high-level players and writers who think that there is cheating in some form or other." The screens make it impossible for a player to see his partner.

Most of the opposition to screens seems to come from European players. André Lemaitre of Belgium, president of the European Bridge League, says, "I am absolutely against screens. There is much less cheating than people believe."

Today the Olympiad was going on with the bidding boxes. A U.S. team, led by Peter Bender of San Francisco, was in first place. Trailing by two points was the West German team captained by Prince Josiah Waldeck.

NY
Jenny Spath,
40, who smokes,
she says,
to relax from
the daily
drudgery of
a homemaker.



hour and tried to explain, in between drags on a cigarette, why, at the age of 12, she started smoking.

"I don't know, man, I just started," said the petite eighth-grader, who claimed to have her parents' permission to smoke. "You see other people smoking and you want to, too. And I liked it—it's a beautiful feeling."

What isn't so beautiful is trying to quit. Several women smokers said they had been the targets of the growing "nonsmokers' lib" movement, in which nonsmokers are becoming bolder about complaining about cigarette smoke in public places.

Although all of the women interviewed seemed very aware of the health perils of smoking, many shared the feelings of Pamela Margoshes, 19, of Marblehead, Mass., a freshman at Barnard College, where she recently became known as "the Barnard straker" for dashing nude across campus.

"Although I'm fully aware of the cancer business, somehow cancer's too unreal, too abstract," the curly-haired student said on campus the other day. "On the other hand, a cigarette in my hand is a more concrete thing to me."

Miss Margoshes and several other students said they thought more and more students were taking up smoking these days because they viewed it as something "adult," and also because of peer pressure and the tensions of college examinations.

One area where women were uncertain was whether it was more difficult for them to stop smoking than it is for men. Horace Dr. Joyce Brothers, the psychologist and a nonsmoker, said there were several reasons why it's harder for women, among them:

• Smoking helps a woman keep her weight down in a society where thin-is-in.

• Smoking, because of such cigarette advertising campaigns as "You've Come a Long Way, Baby," helps a woman feel she's liberated.

• Smoking helps a woman cope with her daily pressures—because it calms my nerves, said Jennie Spath, a dark-haired 40-year-old school-crossing guard from North Bergen, N.J., the other day as she stood in line outside Radio City Music Hall waiting to see "Mame." By her side were her two daughters, Michele, 15, and Susan, 9, who refuse to buy their mother cigarettes because they are afraid she will get cancer.

"Sure it's harder for women to stop; it's because we have such an ordeal all day long," Mrs. Spath added authoritatively. "You know, the everyday drudge, the tensions, the children. Smoking just relaxes."

Frankfurt Opera

The Frankfurt Opera is preparing a new production of Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" that is scheduled for its first performance May 29 under the musical direction of Klaus Peter Seibel. Bodo Igans will stage the work with Josef Strydom as set designer, and the cast will be headed by Antigone Simirina as Leonora, Eduardo Alvarez as Don Alvaro, and Paul Karsner, Rudolf Constantini, Manfred Schenk and Dieter Weiler in the other principal parts.



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Allen Inc	13 1/2	14	Dism Crv	11 1/4	11 3/4	Land Rac	1 1/2	2 1/4	Scan Dat	1 3/4	2 1/4

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Allyn. Soc	4	4 1/2	Dollar G	5 1/4	5 1/4	Loblrow	2 1/4	4	Semen F	5 1/2	6 1/4

AsCC Bot	9 1/2	18	Fab Tek	2 1/2	3	Mpls Gt	18 1/2	18 1/2	Tech Pub	4 1/2	5 1/2
ANGAS Lt	13 1/2	13 1/2	Finghrt	3 1/2	3 1/2	Miss RT	17 1/2	17 1/2	Techre	6	6 1/2
Reinf At	2 1/2	3 1/2	Fst Bost	1 1/2	12 1/2	Mpls VI G	12 1/2	12 1/2	Tecum P	3	3 1/2

Bane Hy	12 1/2	73	FIPM wt	4%	1/2	Mrs S PI	8%	9 1/2	Tennant	33	35
Bkam Rt	18	18 1/2	Flicker	13 1/2	14 1/2	Mont Col	4 1/2	4 1/2	Titty Co	7 1/2	7 1/2
Bkam Rt	2	2	Fla WatU	1	1 1/2	Almond B	7 1/2	7 1/2	Trancon	10 1/2	10 1/2

1072 20137

1600 Algoma	\$	24 ³ / ₄	24 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂
7360 Bank Mont	\$	17 ⁷ / ₈	17 ³ / ₄	17 ¹ / ₂
2475 Bombard	\$	25 ⁵ / ₈	25 ³ / ₄	25 ¹ / ₂

European Gold Marks

May 6, 1974
Open Close

Markets Closed

The Paris stock market, foreign exchange and gold markets.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26


1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

[illegible][illegible]

Change of address.
An announcement
from Yamaichi Securities Co. Ltd.

As from Monday, 6th May, 1974
the new offices of
Yamatchi International (Europe) Limited
will be
15th floor, St. Alphage House, 2 Fore Street,
London EC2Y 5AA.
Telephone: 01-628 2271 Telex: 887414/5/6/7/8
Cables. Montonesco London

Mr. Koichi Nakajima has succeeded Mr. Muneo Isshiki as Managing Director

 **Nippon
Fudosan
Bank**

Total assets: US \$9,629 million

One of Japan's three long-term credit banks,
A leader in international finance,
And a prime mover behind industrial growth.

Head Office: 13-10, Kudan-kita 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan Tel: 03-263-1111 Telex: J26921, J28788 NFBTOK
London Branch: Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London EC2N 1BL, U.K. Tel: 01-628 4685/8 Telex: 884968 NFBLDN
Frankfurt Office: 6000 Frankfurt am Main, Niedenau 61-63, F.R. Germany Tel: 0611-72 56 41/2 Telex: 413387 NFBFM
New York Office: 44 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A. Tel: 212-952-0680 Telex: 423621 NFBN

[illegible]

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

General Telephone & Electronics, One Stamford Forum, Stamford, Conn. 06904
GTE Sylvania S.A., Lezennes, France
GTE Telecommunications S.p.A., Milan, Italy

GTE Sylvania is a leading maker of incandescent, fluorescent and high intensity lamps for home and industry. GTE Sylvania, inventor of the flashcube and Magicube, is the largest photolithing manufacturer in the world.

**We brighten
their lives a bit.**

We make television sets, radios and stereo, marketed internationally under the names of GTE Sylvania, SABA, Fleetwood and Empire. (Over 100 manufacturers use Sylvania picture tubes in their TV sets.)

We entertain them.

We're the 6th largest telephone system in the world. And GTE, with manufacturing and marketing facilities in 30 countries, is a world leader in communications. We provide everything from telephones to electronic switching to microwave transmission systems.

We get people talking.

General Telephone & Electronics 60 companies employing over 195,000 people throughout the world . . . a growing concern for your growing needs.

We're GTE

For an English language GTE 1973 Annual Report, write to Dept. INT,
General Telephone & Electronics, Case Postale 392, 1211, Geneva 3, Switzerland.

هكذا على الركب

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 6—Cash prices in primary markets for soybeans today in New York were:

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Chicago futures:

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Chicago futures:

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Market Summary

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

NEW YORK FUTURES

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Chicago futures:

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Market Summary

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Paris Commodities

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Chicago futures:

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Market Summary

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

London Commodities

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Chicago futures:

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Market Summary

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

London Metal Markets

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Chicago futures:

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Market Summary

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Monday's Highs and Lows

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Chicago futures:

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Market Summary

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Dollar Weakens in Europe Markets

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—The dollar weakened on West European currency markets today following a 1974 low in Frankfurt.

West German dealers said the decline was caused by a large overhang of selling orders. They said there were no indications of West German central bank intervention to stabilize the slide.

A number of other foreign currencies slipped during the day in Frankfurt, among them the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish. The Belgian franc also slipped.

In London, the pound sterling fell 1.50 cents against the dollar.

Chicago futures:

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

Market Summary

Grade	May	Year ago
Yellow	11.55	11.55
Green	11.55	11.55

TORRALTA CLUB INTERNACIONAL DE FERIAS S.A.R.L. - PORTUGAL

BALANCE SHEET

On December 31, 1973

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
TANGIBLE ASSETS:		CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Cash	3,168,555.52	Bills payable	370,412,343.88
Current account	84,641,102.99	Suppliers	97,566,009.80
		Debtors	288,400.00
CURRENT ASSETS:		MEDIUM AND LONG TERM LIABILITIES:	
Credit Securities	30,161,000.00	Bills payable	209,511,298.57
Bills receivable	311,623,946.20	Debtors	971,447,512.55
Suppliers	57,909,956.40	Financing	89,259,777.30
Debtors	3,681,632.93	Contracts for temporary occupation	1,222,334,250.00
Sundry Debtors	459,343,251.34		
Stocks	63,991,706.68	PROVISION FOR PAYMENT OF VOUCHERS AND SERVICES CAPITAL	
Sundry Properties	640,769,036.50		827,533,911.00
Current Production	29,041,957.52	BILLS RECEIVABLE	
			117,520,221.93
FIXED ASSETS:		OWN CAPITAL:	
Land	197,030,109.70	Capital stock	230,000,000.00
Buildings	145,674,654.50	Legal fund	3,050,569.32
Amortizations of Buildings	7,094,176.57	Free funds	19,749,289.25
Installations	21,275,027.99	Results	37,092,902.50
Amortizations of Installations	1,144,637.53		
Machinery and Tools	92,632,655.50		
Amortizations of Machinery and Tools	12,515,056.20		
Furniture and Fittings	137,929,159.54		
Amortizations of Furniture and Fittings	33,514,297.99		
Vehicles	29,762,584.50		
Amortizations of Vehicles	6,617,724.57		
Intangibles	191,301,877.50		
Amortizations of Intangibles	83,703,642.50		
Financial Participations	369,342,320.50		
Current Investments	1,418,209,930.53		
BILLS RECEIVABLE		CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
	2,685,235.99	Pledged liabilities	6,260,000.00
		Collateral values	6,160,000.00
			12,420,000.00
CURRENT BILLS:			
Debtors for pledged amounts	6,260,000.00		
Debtors for collateral values	6,160,000.00		

The Administrative Director:
Lieutenant-Colonel João Maria Bento

The Chartered Accountant:
José António Martins Sanches

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Rear Admiral Manoel Maria Sarmiento Rodrigues

Members:
Dr. Joaquim José de Paiva Corrêa
Agostinho da Silva
José da Silva
Colonel João Maria da Silva Delgado

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT on December 31, 1973

DEBIT		CREDIT	
Product Sales Costs	104,638,327.50	Exploitation Receipts	213,555,000.80
Apartment Sales Costs	56,069,615.57	Sale of Apartments	99,907,400.00
Apartment Sales Costs (share of costs)	5,879,033.60	Sale of Apartments (share of costs)	9,527,794.50
Real Estate Sales Costs	50,639,611.51	Sale of Property	110,500,000.00
Remuneration of Social Entities	1,656,000.00	Results of Operations on Securities	24,000,000.00
Staff Salaries	67,845,275.56	Sundry Receipts	11,653,763.35
Social Charges	23,578,285.20	Expenditure on Current Production and Investments	42,386,763.70
Other Staff Expenses	6,351,620.90		
Amortizations (Intangible)	20,692,353.20		
Duties and Taxes	10,477,007.90		
Other Commercial Sector Costs	36,606,735.08		
Other General Expenses	33,566,714.50		
Charges on Income from Apartments (share of costs)	21,624,511.51		
Sundry Costs	6,846,786.40		
Results	37,092,902.50		
	511,530,721.85		511,530,721.85

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José da Silva
Colonel João Maria da Silva Delgado

INVENTORY OF FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION AND OTHERS IN PERSONAL STATE ON 31/12/73

DESIGNATION	QUANTITY	NOM. VAL.
1. -FINANCIAL PARTICIPATIONS		
1.1-PARTS		
Carlos Costa & Filhos.....	24	
Cooperativa Agrícola O. Beja		1,200,000
Soc. Ag. Quinta da Comenda de Mauzelos, Lda.		35,000
Amadeu Fernandes & Santos, Lda.		
1.2-SHARES		
ANGLOPOR - Companhia Imobiliaria Anglo- Portuguesa, SARL	106,640	1,000,000
Compa. Seguros A MUNDIAL	4	1,000,000
Soc. Turistica PONTA ADOXE, SARL	1,740	1,000,000
TURISTRELA -Turismo da Serra da Estrela, SARL	21,520	1,000,000
HOTELCAR - Inv. Hot. e Transportos Turísticos, SARL	13,500	1,000,000
RETUR - Residencias Turísticas, SARL	21,400	1,000,000
ROCHAZUL - Soc. Invest. Imobiliarios Turísticos, SARL	2,500	1,000,000
INTERCAL - Compa. Nac. Construções, SARL	2,550	1,000,000
BATIPONTE - Construções e Pontes de Portugal, SARL	1,750	1,000,000
SOINTAL - Soc. Iniciativas Turísticas Algar- vias, SARL	1,880	1,000,000
TUROTET - Turismo e Hotéis dos Açores. SARL	6,000	1,000,000
SNAPA - Soc. Nac. Armadores Pesca do Arrasto, SARL	25,279	500,000
AC - Trabalhos de Arquitectura e Construção, SARL	1,000	1,000,000
PRAIAL - Campe Port. Turismo, SARL	8,415	1,000,000
TOTAL		
2.1.4-OWN SHARES		
Founding Shares	200	1,000,000
In Certificates of 5 Shares	1,240	1,000,000
In Certificates of 25 Shares	7,300	1,000,000
TOTAL		
GRAND TOTAL		

The Administrative Director:
Lieutenant-Colonel João Maria Bento

The Chartered Accountant:
José António Martins Sanches

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Sundry Debtors	459,343,251.34		
Stocks	63,991,706.68	PROVISION FOR PAYMENT OF VOUCHERS AND SERVICES CAPITAL	
Sundry Properties	640,769,036.50		827,533,911.00
Current Production	29,041,957.52	BILLS RECEIVABLE	
			117,520,221.93
FIXED ASSETS:		OWN CAPITAL:	
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Amortizations of Buildings	7,094,176.57	Free funds	19,749,289.25
Installations	21,275,027.99	Results	37,092,902.50
Amortizations of Installations	1,144,637.53		
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Amortizations of Machinery and Tools	12,515,056.20		
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Amortizations of Furniture and Fittings	33,514,297.99		
Vehicles	29,762,584.50		
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Amortizations of Intangibles	83,703,642.50		
Financial Participations	369,342,320.50		
Current Investments	1,418,209,930.53		
BILLS RECEIVABLE		CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
	2,685,235.		

—1974—	Stocks and	S.S.	Net	—1974—	Stocks and	S.S.	Net	—1974—	Stocks and	S.S.	Net
High	Low	Div	Yld	High	Low	Div	Yld	High	Low	Div	Yld

Continued on next page

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Spanish peseta
\$ 11-11 1/2	7-7 1/2	4-4 1/2	13-13 1/2
\$ 11 1/2-11 3/4	7 1/2-8 1/4	4 1/2-4 3/4	13 1/2-14
\$ 11 3/4-11 3/8	8 1/4-8 1/2	4 3/4-5	14-14 1/2
\$ 11 3/8-11 3/4	8 1/2-9 1/4	5-5 1/2	14 1/2-15 1/2
\$ 11 3/4-11 3/4	9 1/4-9 1/2	5 1/2-6	15 1/2-16 1/2

...and the

Watch for it Monday, May 13.

Watch for it Monday, May 13.

